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THE Wheat SITUATION

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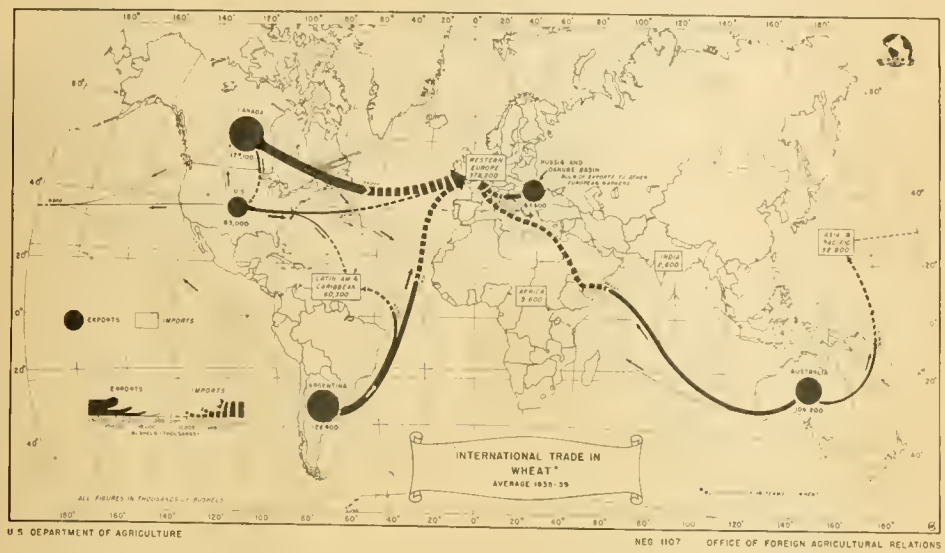
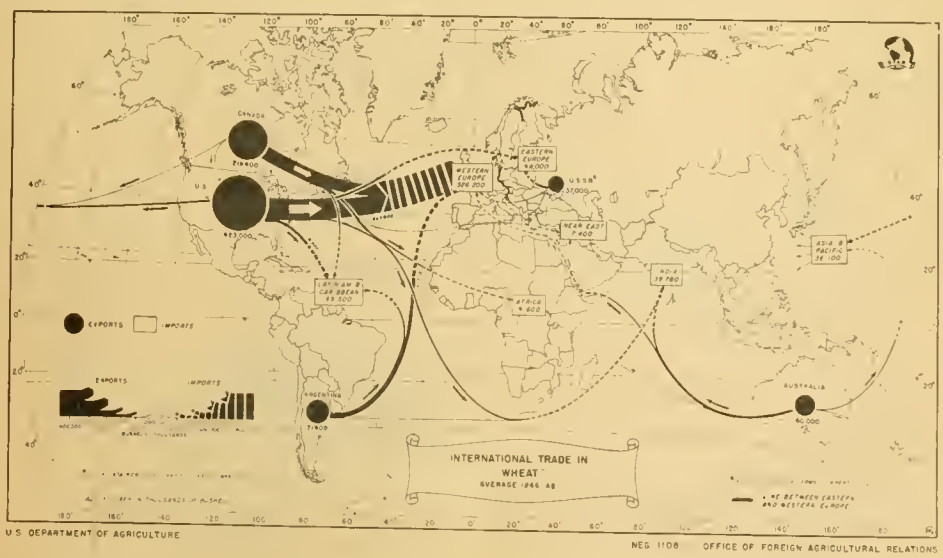
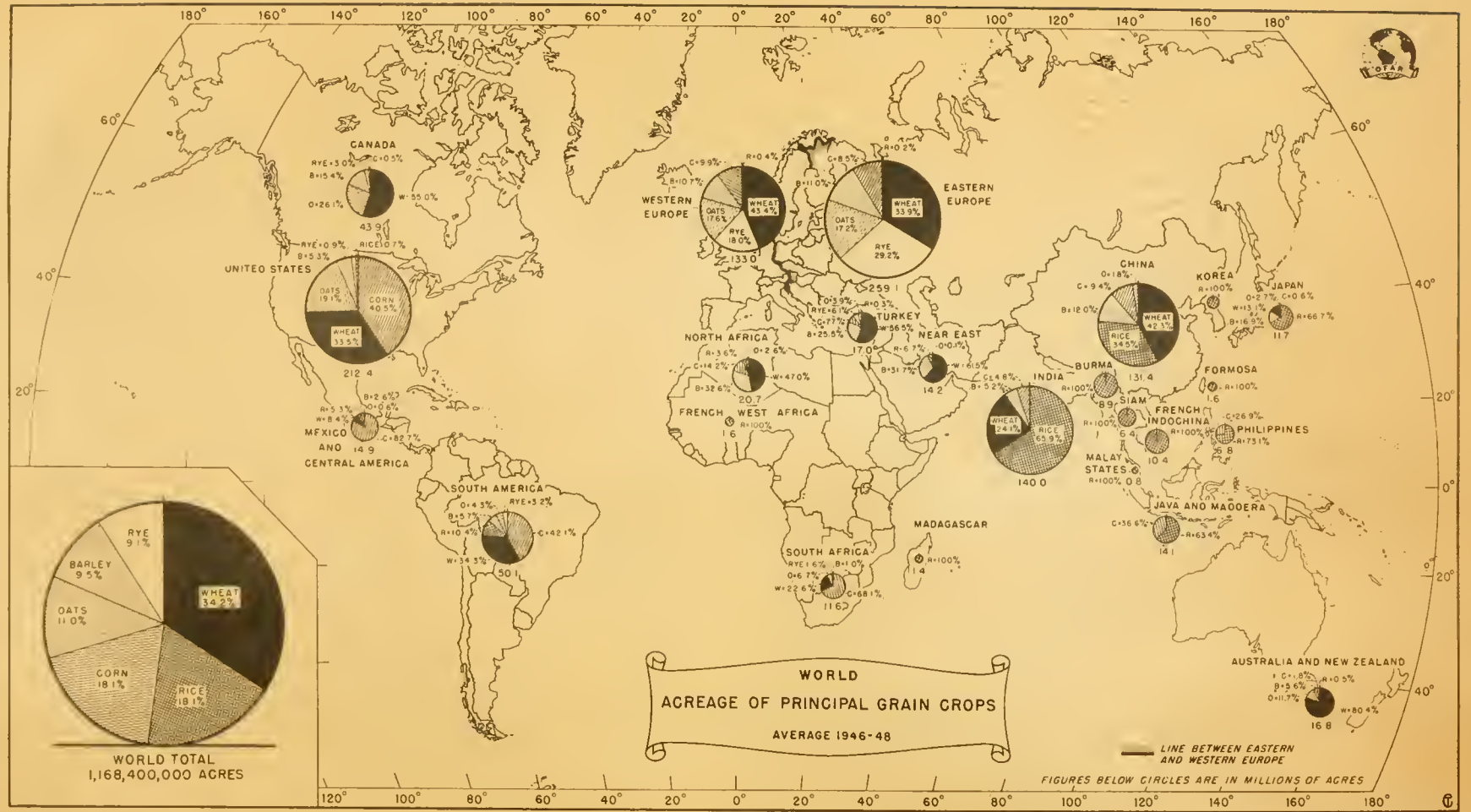


Canada, with average exports of 182 million bushels during 1935-36 to 1939-40, was the leading exporter of wheat including flour. The United States, with an average of only 53 million bushels, was one of the smaller exporters. Argentina and Australia each exported more than 100 million bushels. Western European countries were the leading importers, taking about 375 million bushels annually.



During 1946-47 to 1948-49 the United States exported an average of 463 million bushels of wheat and flour - nine times as much as prewar - and became the leading exporter. Canada increased its exports from 182 million prewar to 223 million bushels annually, and ranked next to the United States. Exports from Australia averaged about the same as prewar, but those from Argentina were reduced to about half of the prewar average.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1116 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

The principal grains occupy one-half of the cropland of the world and are among the most important crops grown. The breadgrains - wheat and rye - occupy about 43 percent of the acreage of principal grains; the coarse grains - corn, oats, and barley - nearly 39 percent, and rice about 18 percent. Rice occupies only about one-sixth of the world's principal-grains areas, but is the leading food of about half the people of the world.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Including Rye and Rice

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, February 8, 1950

SUMMARY

Wheat and wheat product exports to date are running behind recent years, amounting to the equivalent of only 169 million bushels in July-December compared with 271 million bushels for the same period a year earlier. Exports for the 1949-50 year are estimated at about 375 million bushels. This is down about 128 million from last year's 503 million-bushel all-time record. While this would be the smallest in 5 years, it would still be large compared with prewar. Total disappearance, estimated at 1,065 million bushels, would be the smallest since 1942-43 and would leave a carry-over of about 390 million bushels, an increase of 83 million from a year earlier, and the highest since the 619 million bushels on July 1, 1943.

The loan program has been the biggest factor in the considerable advance prices have made since early in the season. Large quantities are under the current price support programs, and in addition CCC has sizeable inventories of wheat (about 150 million bushels on January 1). These holdings total at least 475 million bushels and may cause wheat supplies in the free market to become more limited in the April-June quarter than a year earlier and thereby be a further price strengthening factor. It is to be expected that a very large part of the carry-over on July 1, 1950 will again be owned by CCC.

In December a winter wheat acreage of 53 million acres and a crop of 885 million bushels were forecast by the Crop Reporting Board. Assuming a reduction in spring wheat acreage about the same as the 15 percent in winter wheat and yields at the average of the past 2 years, a spring wheat production of about 250 million bushels would be obtained. In this event, wheat production for the year as a whole would total about 1,135 million bushels. With a winter wheat acreage of 53 million acres, if 20 million acres are seeded to spring wheat, the total would be 73 million acres. This is about the same as, or a little below the probable national wheat allotment.

Total world breadgrain trade for 1949-50 is now expected to be reduced 10 percent or more below 1948-49. Supplies of wheat available for export in the principal surplus-producing areas are more than adequate to meet expected demand, but significant increases in carry-over stocks are not expected except in the United States. The reduced level of trade this year reflects an improved supply position in nearly all of the important importing countries.

Condition of fall-sown grains was unusually favorable in most European areas, at latest report. Available information points to some net increase in seedings, since increases reported for a number of countries especially the United Kingdom, Germany, Poland, Rumania, and Italy appear to outweigh small declines in some of the less important producing countries.

Moisture reserves in the Prairie Provinces of Canada up to freezing time were reported at 72 percent of normal compared with 64 percent a year earlier. While reserves are above the 64 percent of a year earlier, they are nevertheless considerably below normal, and distinctly unfavorable to yield prospects for the 1950 spring wheat crop.

Rye prices averaged 13 percent below a year earlier in July-December, reflecting reduced demand, and large supplies and lower prices of other grains, especially corn. With supplies of rye, including probably imports for the year, about the same as a year earlier, the reduced demand is expected to result in a somewhat larger carry-over on July 1, 1950 than the 8 million bushels of a year earlier. This, however, is still substantially below the 19 million-bushel average for 1939-48.

Rice prices have been above loan levels since October. Large quantities going under the loan and purchase agreement programs and a high level of exports have supported rice prices. Rice exports are expected to set a new high, exceeding the record of 1948-49, but because of a record large crop, an increase in year-end stocks is probably. The national rice acreage allotment for 1950 which was announced December 30, is about 14 percent below the actual planted acreage in 1949.

The 1949-50 world rice harvest is estimated at 3 percent less than the preceding year, and slightly above the prewar average. While production is at a high level, world exportable supplies are estimated at less than one-half of the prewar average exports.

THE DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- An abnormal world demand for bread grains made it possible to move the excess over domestic needs from wheat crops produced in 1944-48, each in excess of one billion bushels, and to minimize the increase in the size of the carry-over on July 1, 1949 (table 2).

In 1932-41, the supply of wheat in continental United States averaged 982 million bushels consisting of carry-in of old wheat, 235; production, 738, and imports for domestic use, 9. Total disappearance averaged 721, consisting of food, 475; feed, 122; seed, 81; and exports to foreign countries and shipments to U. S. Territories, 43. Carry-over stocks at the end of this period were much larger than at the beginning.

Net exports from the United States have exceeded 300 million bushels only in 1914-15, 1920-21, and each of the past 4 years beginning in 1945-46 when they averaged almost 450 million bushels (table 1). Very small United States wheat crops in 1933-36 together with drives toward greater self-sufficiency in many importing countries greatly reduced exports in the 30's and the war curtailed shipping in the early 40's. In the 35 years since 1909, leaving out the years of net imports, net exports averaged 169 million bushels.

Wheat prices to growers advanced from an average of 67 cents per bushel in 1940-41 to a record of $2.81 in mid-January 1948, and a record season average of $2.29 for the 1947 crop. From 1938 to late 1944 the loan program, which reflected the general rise in prices farmers pay, was the most important factor in domestic wheat prices. From 1942 through 1945 wheat feeding was exceptionally heavy and very large quantities of wheat were used for war industrial purposes. Beginning in early 1945, export demand, including the various foreign aid programs, became the most important price factor.

In 1947-48, United States wheat prices reflected the unavailability of feed grains for export, the additional world demand resulting from short crops in importing countries, and the continued rise in the general price level. With the harvest of the near-record crop in 1948 and favorable crops in importing countries, the loan program again became an important price factor. The price to growers for the 1948-49 crop averaged about 1 cent below the $2.00 loan level.

Exports Now Expected to Total about 375 Million And Carry-over about 390 Million Bushels

Domestic disappearance of wheat during the first half of the current marketing year was 545 million bushels, while exports to foreign countries and shipments to Territories for the same period were 169 million and 2 million bushels, respectively. With the wheat year over half gone domestic disappearance for the year ending June 30 looks as if it may be as follows: Civilian and military food, 491 million; seed, 81 million; and feed, 115 million. Food consumption will be about the same as a year earlier, seed requirements less and feed less. The quantity being fed this year is the smallest since about 1941, but is about as expected in view of the record supplies and relatively low prices of feed grains.

Exports are now expected to total about 375 million bushels. This would be down about 128 million from the 503 million bushels exported a year ago and would be the smallest since 1944-45. Shipments to Territories of the United States total 3 or 4 million bushels.

Total disappearance of wheat in 1949-50 would thus be about 1,065 million bushels, the smallest since 1942-43. With the supply of 1,454 million bushels--(July 1 stocks of 307 million 1/, production of 1,146 million, and probably imports of 1 million)--carry-over next July would be about 390 million bushels. The highest carry-over was 631 million in 1942 and the prewar (1932-41) average was 235 million bushels.

Stocks of wheat on January 1, 1950 totaled 908 million bushels. This indicated an October-December disappearance of about 251 million bushels, the smallest for the quarter since 1944, when it was about the same quantity. Largest disappearance for the quarter was 338 million bushels in 1945, when feed and exports totaled 170 million bushels. The October-December

1/ Revised from 306 million on the basis of a January revision in farm stocks.

disappearance this year was distributed about as follows: Civilian and military food,129 million; seed, 30 million; feed, 17; and exports and shipments, 75 million.

Stocks of wheat on January 1 in the various positions with comparisons for earlier years are shown in table 10. Though considerably smaller than on January 1, 1942 and 1943, current stocks are larger than on any other January 1 of record. The off-farm portion of the total, at 581 million bushels, is largest for the date except in 1942 and 1943, comparing with 477 million bushels on January 1, 1949. This year's stocks at interior mills and elevators were exceeded on January 1, 1943, the only time in 15 years of record. Stocks at terminals and at merchant mills were exceeded only on January 1, of 1942 and 1943.

Wheat Prices Generally Below Loan; Supplies under Loan and Owned by CCC important Price Factors

Price of Hard Wheat at Kansas City rose above the loan the latter part of January, although prices of Soft Red Winter at St. Louis and Spring at Minneapolis continued slightly below the loan. All prices were off in early February. With some recovery, prices on February 7 were as follows, loan in parentheses: No.2 Hard Winter, ordinary protein, at City $2.17 (2.20); No.1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein, at Minneapolis $2.15-1/2 (2.22); No.2 Red Winter at St. Louis $2.22 (2.25); and No.2 Soft White at Portland $2.18-1/2 (2.16).

A pick-up in export sales accounted for the strength in the latter part of January. For the marketing season as a whole, United States exports have been affected by the generally reduced demand of importing countries. Sales under the International Wheat Agreement, August 1 to January 31 totaled about 54 million bushels against the United States export quota of 168 million bushels for the year. The more recent weakness may be trade apprehensions, related to the February break of the past two years.

The loan program has been the biggest factor in the considerable advance prices have made since early in the season. Wheat under loan and purchase agreements from the 1949 crops through December 31 totaled 313 million bushels. 2/ Of this, 68 were farm-stored loans, 229 were warehouse-stored loans, and 16 under purchase agreements. In addition on December 31, 1949, about 4-1/2 million bushels of 1948 wheat has been resealed on farms. The total under price-support programs from the 1948 crop was 367 million bushels. Price support availability was extended through January this year. This enabled farmers to apply the proceeds of their 1949 crop price support and sales on 1950 income taxes, since most farmers are on an annual rather than an accrual income-tax basis.

CCC has sizeable inventories of wheat (about 150 million bushels on January 1) which with the large quantity under the current price support programs total at least 475 million bushels. These holdings may cause wheat supplies in normal trade channels to become more limited in the

2/ Quantities placed under loan each year since the program started in 1938, together with quantities delivered, stocks owned by CCC and under loan June 30, and loan rates, are shown in table 11.

April-June quarter than a year earlier. In the five principal hard winter wheat States of the Southwest, very large quantities already have been placed under the programs. The quantities added to those already used by mills apparently leave only relatively small supplies available to the trade. If commercial supplies prove to be too small to maintain mill operations, prices would need to advance above $2.35 - $2.40 basis No.2 Hard Winter at Kansas City, to cover the loan of $2.20 plus accrued charges. In any event it is to be expected that a very large part of the carry-over on July 1, 1950 will again be owned by CCC. 3/

Parity Price as the Basis of the 1950 Loan Will be Determined on Basis of Old Formula

Under the 1949 Agricultural Act, the support level for the 1950 crop is unchanged at 90 percent of parity as determined by the old formula. The Act provides that for basic commodities until 1954 the effective parity price is the higher of the old or the new parity. The old parity as calculated for January 1 is $2.13 4/ and the new is $1.84 5/. As a result, the old parity formula will apply, but the price to be used for support will be determined by the level of the index of prices paid, interest and taxes next June.

From preliminary calculations based on information available now, it looks as if parity for the crops of 1951, 1952 and 1953 will continue to be based on the old formula for wheat. The minimum loan rates may be reduced in those years somewhat from the 90 percent level, the extent depending upon the relationship of actual supplies to normal supplies.

Growers Planting Within Allotments; 1950 Crop May about Equal 1949 Production

As of December 1, a winter wheat seeded acreage of 53 million, 15 percent less than 1949, was estimated by the Crop Reporting Board of BAE. On this acreage, a crop of 885 million bushels was forecast on the basis of reported condition of the crop on December 1, 1949, of soil moisture conditions to that date, and other factors affecting yield. Assuming a reduction in spring wheat acreage about the same as that of winter wheat, an acreage of 19.2 million acres would be indicated. If 13 bushels per acre, the average of the past two years, are obtained, this would result in a production of about 250 million bushels of spring wheat. When added to the winter wheat forecast, this would result in a total crop of about 1,135 million bushels. With a carry-over of about 390 million bushels, supplies

3/ Loans on 1949-crop wheat mature April 30, 1950 or earlier on demand. Intention to the CCC under purchase agreements must be filed within a 30-day period ending April 30, 1950.

4/ 88.4 cents per bushel (price 1909-1914) x 241 percent (January index of prices paid, interest and taxes) = $2.13. Parity as determined under this old formula, 1931-49, is shown in The Wheat Situation, issue of July 1949, page 16.

5/ $1.49 (10-year calendar average price per bushel) ÷ 202 percent (10-year calendar average index of prices received) = 73.8 cents, the adjusted base price. 73.8 x 249 percent (January index of prices paid, interest, taxes, and wage rates) = $1.84.

would total about 1,525 million bushels. Domestic disappearance is likely to again be close to 700 million bushels. This would leave about 825 million bushels available for export in 1950-51 and for carry-over July 1, 1951. If exports total 350 million bushels, this would leave a carry-over of around 475 million bushels.

Winter wheat is reported to be wintering well and in good condition generally, with damage to date extremely limited. Prospects are causing some concern among growers, however, in widespread portions of the country where the crop is susceptible to damage if February and March weather should be unfavorable. In the Northeast, the mild weather and lack of snow cover encouraged greening up and growth of fall-sown grains; light thinning of stands has resulted from "heaving". In the South, development is even more advanced, making the crops susceptible to damage if a severe cold wave should occur. In Nebraska moderate snow cover has improved the moisture situation and protected wheat, but from Kansas to the Texas Panhandle the deep-rooted wheat has no snow cover, topsoils are dry and susceptible to blowing. In Oklahoma and Texas, some greening up has occurred, sustained by subsoil moisture, but surface moisture will be needed to maintain growth. In the Pacific Northwest snow cover has protected wheat from severe temperatures and damage appears to be limited.

The winter wheat acreage indicated in December totaled 53 million acres. If about 20 million acres are seeded to spring wheat the total would be 73 million acres. This is about the same as, or a little below what the expected national wheat allotment is expected to total. The national allotment, as originally announced on July 14, was 68.9 million acres. Subsequently, upward revisions were made possible by Public Law 272, signed by the President in August. While returns from all States are not in yet, it appears that the adjusted total will slightly exceed 73 million acres.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- On July 1, 1943, stocks of wheat in the four principal exporting countries--United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina--were a record 1,737 million bushels, almost four times the 1935-39 average of 458 million. By July 1945, however, they were down to 818 million bushels, and by July 1946 they were further reduced to 387 millions. Greatly increased disappearance was caused by wartime depletion of food supplies in importing countries and by poor crops in many areas. Stocks in these four countries on July 1, 1946 were the smallest since 1938 and were about 16 percent less than the 1935-39 average. On July 1, 1948 these stocks had increased to 536 million bushels, and on July 1, 1949 to 652 million bushels. While stocks of this size cannot be considered large, they are 42 percent above the 1935-39 average of 458 million bushels.6/

6/ Stocks in Canada, Australia and Argentina at the beginning of their respective marketing year together with production, domestic disappearance and net exports are shown in table 5.

Condition of Fall-sown Winter Wheat in Europe Favorable: Some Increase in Acreage Probable 7/

Condition of fall-sown grains was unusually favorable in most European areas, according to latest reports. Though actual estimates of grain acreage seeded in Europe for harvest in 1950 have been received for only a few countries, available information points to some net increase in seedings, since increases reported for a number of countries, especially the United Kingdom, Germany, Poland, Rumania, and Italy appear to outweigh small declines in some of the less important producing countries. Winter sowings constitute the bulk of the breadgrain crop in these countries, spring sowings normally amounting to less than 10 percent of the total.

Winter wheat acreage in Canada, which constitutes only about 5 percent of the total for that country, was increased by 14 percent over the previous year's seedings, bringing the acreage to 966 thousand acres. Conditions were much more favorable than for the 1949 crop, which was sown under very dry conditions throughout the fall.

In the Far East, official estimates are not available for India's recently seeded wheat acreage, the harvest of which occurs in March-May. Trade estimates indicate some increase over last year's area. Soil conditions were reported excellent at the beginning of the seeding period. Later reports, however, speak of an urgent need for rain, to prevent deterioration. In Japan, the acreage of wheat sown last fall for harvest in 1950 is expected to show a slight increase over 1948. Information on winter grain prospects in China is not available.

Moisture Reverve in Prairie Provinces of Canada Much Below Normal

Moisture reserves in the Prairie Provinces of Canada up to November 20, were reported at 72 percent of normal compared with 64 percent a year earlier. Saskatchewan had 73 percent of normal, Alberta 61 percent of normal, and Manitoba 96 percent of normal. (Acreage in Saskatchewan is 63 percent of the total of the wheat acreage in the Prairie Provinces, that in Alberta 27 percent and in Manitoba 10 percent.) These reserves include moisture which fell on stubble land between harvest and about the time the ground froze (August-November) and took account of rains which fell on summer-fallowed land during the previous year. The percentages for the various districts were weighted on the basis of acreage.

While reserves are above a year earlier, they are nevertheless considerably below normal, and distinctly an unfavorable factor affecting yield prospects of the 1950 spring wheat crop.

7/This and the first section on page 10 from World Food Situation, February 1950, published by Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA.

World Total Trade in Breadgrains is Down About 10 Percent

Total world trade in breadgrains for 1949-50 is now expected to be reduced 10 percent or more from the total 1948-49 exports of 26.7 million long tons (970 million bushels of wheat and flour, in terms of wheat, and 30 million bushels of rye). Supplies of wheat available for export in the principal surplus-producing areas are adequate to meet the expected demand, but significant increases in stocks are not expected except in the United States. Preliminary indications are that total exports of wheat and rye during the first six months of the 1949-50 marketing season will approach 410 million bushels, compared with 488 million during July-December 1948. The volume of world trade in breadgrains will probably expand during January-June 1950, but the extent to which the total will exceed that of the first half of the 1949-50 year will depend on crop prospects in the spring of 1950 and on the ability of importing countries to overcome current trade difficulties.

The reduced level of trade thus far in 1949-50 (nearly all of which reduction has occurred in total exports from the United States) reflects the improved supply position in nearly all of the important importing countries. Two successive years (1948 and 1949) of relatively favorable production in Europe 8/- the world's principal deficit area--combined with abnormally high breadgrain imports, have resulted in increased reserves and a general relaxation of controls governing bread rations, flour extraction rates, collections, and utilization programs. Another result in exporting countries has been a return to more competitive conditions in the international grain trade. Terms and conditions of trade are once more assuming importance in place of the critical need which had characterized the postwar period until early last year.

Wheat Prices in Canada, Australia and Argentina 9/

The handling and pricing of wheat continues under strict Government control in Canada, Australia and Argentina. Controls are administered by Wheat Boards in Canada and Australia and by the Argentine Trade Promotion Instutute in Argentina.

The Canadian Wheat Board makes producers a guaranteed initial payment and distributes back to the producer any profit remaining from operation of the 5-year pool, which ends with the current marketing season. The initial payment to producers is $1.59. The agreed export price to the United Kingdom is $1.82 per bushel, and to other International Wheat Agreement countries $1.80. The price to all other countries (Class II) declined from $2.09 at the beginning of December to about $1.95 at the end of the month and has remained at that level. The quantity of wheat available for export from the 1949 crop plus carry-over in Canada is estimated to total about 240 million bushels. Of this total, Canada has a quota of 203 million bushels under the International Wheat Agreement. Prices in Canada are all based on No. 1 Northern, in store Fort William, Port Arthur, or Vancouver.

8/ See The Wheat Situation issue of Sept.-Dec. 1949, tables 2 and 3, for production of wheat and rye in European countries as well as other countries, 1947-49 with comparisons. 9/ In terms of U. S. currency.

In Australia, marketing of wheat is under a postwar Wheat Stabilization Plan, which guarantees prices to producers, based on cost of production. The guaranteed price applies on domestically used wheat and up to a maximum of 100 million bushels of exports from any one season's crop. A Stabilization Fund has been established which will be used to support the guaranteed price to producers if export prices go below that level. This fund is built up by taxing wheat exports, the rate of tax being 50 percent of the difference between the export price and the guaranteed price to growers, but not to exceed 2s.2d. (24 cents per bushel at the present rate of exchange). The remainder of the profit from export sales, added to the advance of the guaranteed price, determines the final return to producers.

The present guaranteed price of 79 cents per bushel, bulk f.o.r. ports is slightly above the price guaranteed for last year's crop. Wheat for home consumption returns the grower only the guaranteed price. Present export prices, however, are considerably above that level, and assure growers somewhat larger returns. Exports under the International Wheat Agreement are at the equivalent of $1.80 per bushel, while the latest quotation for export sales outside of the Agreement was $2.24 per bushel.

In Argentina, the domestic price for the 1949-50 wheat crop (harvest beginning in December 1949) was announced December 1 as the equivalent of $1.90 per bushel for No. 2 semi-hard wheat in bags, on tract at ports. The new rate which is only slightly above the price of $1.86 paid for 1948-49 wheat, compares with an official export price of $2.13 per bushel, quoted in early January.

THE RYE SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- Reflecting an active foreign demand during and for a time after World War I, rye acreage for harvest expanded and for 10 years (1915-24) averaged over 5 million acres. Production reached a peak of over 100 million bushels in 1922. Exports of rye averaged nearly 34 million bushels a year during the 10 yeards ending in 1927-28. After that exports dropped sharply and in only one year of the 30's did they total over 1 million bushels. From 1940-41 through 1948-49 exports averaged 2.5 million bushels, reaching the high point of 7.2 million bushels in 1945-46. In each of the drought years of 1933 and 1934 imports totaled about 12 million bushels. From 1940-41 through 1948-49 imports averaged 4.3 million bushels, reaching a high of 8.3 million bushels in 1943-44.

Rye Demand Below Year Ago: Prices Down about 13 Percent

Rye supplies for 1949-50 including July 1, 1949 carry-over of 8.3 million bushels, production of 18.7 million, and imports which may amount to about 10.0 million bushels, total 37.0 million bushels. This is about the same as the 36.6 million for 1948-49, but is considerably below the 57.2 million average (1938-39 to 1947-48.) (See table 13.)

Imports in July-December totaled 7 million bushels, and another 3 million bushels may enter in January-June. On this basis, the total imports for the year may exceed the 9 million bushels imported in 1941-42 and be the largest since 1934-35.

It is expected that food use in 1949-50 will be about the same as the 4.7 million bushels in 1948-49, which compares with a prewar average of 6.7 million bushels. Rye for food declined from 1943-44 to 1946-47, but has since remained at about the same level. Feed use in 1949-50 probably will be about the same as the 7.0 million bushels estimated for 1948-49. With an expected increase in acreage of about 12 percent seed will be about 5.0 million bushels. The quantity used in the production of alcohol and spirits in July-December was only 1.9 million bushels compared with 3.7 million in the same period a year earlier. The quantity for the 1949-50 year may not exceed 4.0 million bushels compared with 6.7 million in 1948-49. On the basis of these disappearance figures, the carry-over July 1, 1950 may be about 10 million bushels compared with 8.3 million on July 1, 1949. Rye supply and disappearance, annually and semi-annually, 1934-35 to date are shown in tables 13 and 14.

Rye stocks of 17.4 million bushels in all positions on January 1, 1950, are slightly larger than a year earlier, and much larger than in the 3 preceding years. Off-farm stocks, particularly stocks at terminals, are a larger proportion of the total than usual. More than half of the current rye stocks are located in Illinois and Minnesota.

Rye prices in July-December averaged about 13 percent below a year earlier. Total supplies, including probable imports, are about the same as a year earlier, but demand for alcohol use and for export are below a year earlier. Abundant supplies and lower prices of other grains also are contributing to lower rye prices; corn prices in July-December averaged about a fourth lower than a year earlier. (See tables 15 and 16.)

Rye Acreage Up 2 Percent; Condition Satisfactory

The acreage of rye sown for all purposes in the fall of 1949 was estimated at 3.7 million acres, an increase of 12 percent from the 3.3 million acres seeded in the fall of 1948, but still 30 percent below the 1938-47 average. These estimates include an allowance for spring sown rye, small quantities of which are grown each year.

The three major producing States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska show a relatively sharp increase in 1949 fall seeded acreage compared with a year earlier. The acreage seeded in the important producing Northern Plains States might have been larger had weather and soil conditions been more favorable during the regular fall seeding period. Seeding conditions in other States were generally very favorable and growers were able to seed the full intended acreage. A relatively larger percentage of the increased seedings last fall can be attributed to the reduced seedings of wheat.

The condition of rye on December 1 at 88 percent was 2 points above that reported a year earlier, and 7 points above the 10-year average. Plants generally entered the dormant stage in a satisfactory condition.

THE RICE SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- The rice acreage in the United States in 1945-49 averaged 1,687 thousand, which is 68 percent above the 1935-39 average of 1,007 thousand. Production in the United States was increased when Oriental trade in rice was cut off by the war. This trade has not yet been restored, and was only about 30 percent of prewar in 1949. Considered from the standpoint of supply, the increase in United States acreage is not significant in relation to the total world supply, since the United States produces only about 1 percent of the total. However, from the standpoint of trade, United States rice exports in 1948 were 11 percent of the total compared with 1 percent in 1934-38. This is the result of a 6-fold increase in United States exports and a sharp drop in world trade.

Rice Prices Above Loan Levels: Large Quantities Under Government Programs and Being Exported

Rice prices to growers for the 1949 crop were below the loan level in September and October but since that time have been above the loan level (Table 12). The price to farmers averaged $1.96 per bushel of rough rice on January 15, compared with the loan of $1.78 per bushel of rough rice ($3.96 per cwt.). The season average price received by farmers for the 1948 crop was $2.19 and the 1948 loan $1.84 per bushel ($4.08 per cwt.). U. S. No. 1 Zenith at New Orleans for January 1950 was $8.15 per cwt. milled compared with $9.75 a year earlier, and U. S. No. 2 California Pearl at San Francisco for the same month $7.37 milled compared with $9.13 a year earlier. Prices in these markets for 1930-49 are shown in Tables 17 and 18 .

This is the second year in which growers have availed themselves of the loan and purchase agreement programs. Through December 31 farmers had placed 1,420,000 cwt. under loan (342,000 on farms and 1,178,000 in warehouses) and 180,000 cwt. under purchase agreements, or a total of 1,600,000 cwt. According to preliminary indications the quantity placed under agreements in January, before the expiration of the privilege on January 31, was very large. Were it not for these programs, market prices would be very much lower than they are. Moreover, exports are at very high levels, which also serves to reduce free supplies.

Rice Supplies at Record High for Fourth Consecutive Year: Increase in Carry-over Likely

United States supplies of rice in 1949-50, in terms of milled, total 27.4 million 100-pound bags 10/, a new record high. Old-crop stocks at the beginning of the year were only about 1 million bags, but the all-time record crop of 1949 totaled the equivalent of 26.4 million bags. Civilian food use from the 1949 crop may be about the same as the 8.4 million bags in the preceding year. This would be 5.7 pounds per capita, well above the 4.8 pounds in 1947-48 but about equal to the 1935-39 average. Non-food uses are expected to be about the same as those in 1948-49, as are shipments to Territories that totaled 3.3 million bags in 1948. Exports are expected to be larger than in 1948-49 when they reached a near record high of 8.8 million bags. Because of the exceptionally large crop in 1949, even though disappearance is at very high levels, the year-end carry-over is expected to be substantially larger than that at the beginning. Rice supply and distribution, 1934-49, is shown in table 19.

National Rice Acreage Allotments About 14 Percent Below 1949 Acreage

The national rice acreage allotment was proclaimed on Decembe 30 at 1,593,000 acres, which is 13.7 percent below the 1,845,000 acres planted in 1949. Compliance with individual producer allotments will be a condition for price support, which is mandatory at 90 percent of parity as of August 1, 1950, parity level. At the time of announcing the acreage allotment, the Secretary of Agriculture announced that marketing quotas will not be required for 1950-crop rice.

The total national allotment is distributed as follows: 557,874 acres in Louisiana; 452,000 acres in Texas; 339,639 acres in Arkansas; 240,721 acres in California; and the remainder in Mississippi, Arizona, South Carolina, and Missouri. The 1949 planted acreage was 1,845,370 acres, of which 605,000 was in Louisiana, 531,000 in Texas, 405,000 in Arkansas, 298,000 in California, and unofficial estimate of 6,370 in the other States.

World Rice Production Above Prewar; Exportable Supplies only About Half Prewar 11/

The 1949-50 (August-July) world rice harvest is estimated to be 3 percent less than the preceding year, but slightly above the prewar average (table 20). Expressed in terms of milled rice, world production approximates 116 million short tons compared with 119 million the year before and an average of 115 million tons before the war (1935-36/39-40). Most of the decrease is in the deficit countries of Asia, particularly China, but an over-all reduction also occurred in the surplus producing countries of that Continent.

10/ Includes heads, second heads and screenings, and excludes brewers rice.
11/ Sections on rice world production and trade adapted from "World Food Situation, February 1950, published by Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA.

Although world rice production is only slightly higher compared with prewar, exportable supplies from the 1949-50 world crop for delivery in 1950 are estimated at less than one-half of prewar average exports of 8.7 million tons (table 20). The forecast of availabilities is 4.0 million tons, or slightly less than 1949 exports of around 4.1 million tons. This drop in export supplies is due primarily to a decline in the total production of Asia's surplus producing countries, whose exports represent around 60 percent of the world trade in rice. These supplies are between 5 and 10 percent less than last year and equal to a little more than one-third of prewar average shipments. On the other hand, export supplies in Europe and North and South America may slightly exceed exports in 1949.

Approximately 93 percent of the world rice harvest is in Asia, and nearly 70 percent of total exports are shipped from the surplus countries of Asia. The per capita consumption of rice in Asia, the most important item in the diet of the majority of the population, remains below the prewar level. While rice production in relation to prewar has increased slightly, population has increased much more. Accordingly, other foods have had to replace rice to a considerable extent.

Export Supplies in Rice Surplus Countries

From Asia's surplus rice region, Thailand, Burma, and French Indochina, total export availabilities are estimated at 2.3 million short tons compared with actual deliveries of about 2.5 million tons in 1949 and prewar exports of 6.3 million tons. The acreage and production decline in this area, which reversed the recovery trend toward the prewar crop level, was entirely due to insurgent activities in Burma and French Indochina.

Supplies from Thailand's large crop just harvested, together with stocks on hand of more than 0.2 million tons, are expected to approximate 1.3 million tons compared with exports of about 1.1 million tons in 1949. Lack of rain retarded planting of the crop, but late-season rainfall was sufficient to produce relatively high yields per acre, and production is expected to approach the near-record of last year.

Although not all of Burma's 1949 rice surplus was exported, deliveries were maintained at a relatively high level with the assistance of armed conveys. As a result, the 1.3 million short tons exported in 1949 were only slightly below 1948, but less than one-half of prewar shipments. Exports became progressively smaller, however, toward the end of the year as the movement of rough rice from the interior to the ports became more difficult. Export supplies in 1950, are estimated at only 950 thousand short tons. A decrease in 1949-50 acreage and production of around 20 percent was the direct result of rebel activities.

In French Indochina, internal warfare in 1949 prevented exportation of rice and 1950 exports may not exceed the 60 thousand tons shipped that year. Stocks of 700 thousand tons reportedly were blockaded in the interior, preventing their shipment. Exports in 1949 therefore were only 4 percent of the prewar average of 1.6 million tons.

Korea is expected to ship more than 100 thousand tons to Japan in 1950, and Formosa should have rice for export. In postwar years, any surplus from these areas has been shipped to China proper. Formosa's production increased about 180 thousand tons in 1949-50 and while heavy immigration from China will have increased 1950 requirements, some surplus should be available for shipment to foreign countries.

Italy decreased rice acreage in 1949 because of the accumulation of large carry-over stocks at planting time. Fairly good yields were harvested, however, and the crop exceeded that of the year before. Export supplies therefore are estimated at around 150 thousand tons of milled rice.

Export supplies from North America exceeded the preceding year's record. The United States and Mexico harvested the largest crops in history increasing the total supplies available for shipment to foreign countries to 650 thousand tons. Crop conditions were good in El Salvador, and a relatively small surplus will probably be exported.

Rice production statistics for most South American countries are not yet available, since the harvest will not be completed until July. Present indications are that the total production may show a moderate gain over the preceding year, and exportable supplies may exceed slightly the 1949 trade.

Prospects are that Brazil's crop may exceed the preceding year's harvest and that the domestic demand will again absorb all the supplies from the new crop. Brazilian rice consumption in recent years has increased sharply and a production gain in the last decade of about 800 thousand short tons of miled rice is now being utilized withint the country. Exports dropped from 475 million pounds in 1948 to only approximately 2 million pounds in 1949. Current advances in prices indicate that stocks at the beginning of the marketing season (June-May) may belight, and that export supplies during 1950 again may be negligible.

Current supplies in Educador of around 60 thousand tons for export are the largest in several years. British Guiana's crop may exceed that of last year, and exports to the British West Indies may approximate those of 1949. A reduced demand in Chile may result in the exportation of around 5,000 tons, tho same as in 1949.

Imports Needs in Rice Deficient Countries Continue Large; Rice Supplements Used

The countries having the greatest need for rice imports are in Asia--Japan, India, Ceylon, Malaya, China, Pakistan, and Indonesia. With the exception of China, Pakistan, and possible Indonesia, the 1949-50 production in these countries is equal to or above that of a year earlier. Reduced supplies of rice in Asia's exporting countries may result in a continuod and/or expanded utilization of rice supplements, such as other food grains, sweet and white potatoes, and manioc.

Table 1.- Wheat and wheat flour: United States imports and exports, 1939-48

IMPORTS 1/

Year beginning July-	For domestic use*				Wheat for milling in bond and export*	Total
	Full-duty wheat	Wheat for feed 2/	Flour 3/	Total wheat and flour		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1939	56	86	335	477	9,953	10,430
1940	165	3,237	291	3,693	7,331	11,024
1941	1,699	1,785	179	3,663	11,912	15,575
1942	806	150	100	1,056	7,577	8,633
1943	4/136,013	189	157	136,359	10,952	147,311
1944	4/ 26,235	15,919	193	42,347	9,213	51,560
1945	1,136	767	97	2,000	11,591	13,591
1946	21	29	7	57	1,968	2,025
1947	2	117	6	130	19	149
1948	1,317	10	190	1,517	3,113	4,630

EXPORTS 1/

Year beginning July-	Non-military exports			Army Civilian Supply Program			Total U.S. wheat and flour	Other flour *: 5/	Total wheat and flour
	Wheat as grain	Flour wholly from U. S. wheat	Total	Wheat as grain	Flour wholly from U. S. wheat	Total			
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1939	23,636	21,232*	44,868	0	0	0	44,868	9,407	54,275
1940	10,810*	22,812*	33,622	0	0	0	33,622	6,935	40,557
1941	12,632*	6/14,898	27,530	0	0	0	27,530	9,130	36,660
1942	6,555*	19,948*	26,503	0	0	0	26,503	6,900	33,403
1943	11,942*	28,331*	40,273	0	0	0	40,273	10,835	51,108
1944	19,010*	28,197*	47,207	54,358	40,233	94,591	141,798	9,398	151,196
1945	226,135*	79,876*	306,011	46,878	35,489	82,367	388.378	12,688	401,066
1946	7/154,014	8/165,088	319,102	47,167	31,883	79,050	398,152	6,552	404,704
1947	9/207,360	10/133,091	340,451	97,328	41,461	138,789	479,240	610	479,850
1948	232,443	101,621	334,064	142,754	24,757	167,511	501,575*	2,745	504,320

*Asterisk indicates imports and exports from reports of the Department of Commerce, Figures for the Army Civilian Supply Program are from the National Military Establishments.

1/ Includes flour expressed in wheat equivalent. Exports of wheat products other than flour, not shown in the table, expressed in thousand bushels wheat equivalent, beginning with 1941-42, were as follows: 343; 1,475; 2,077; 2,182; 6,726; 3,492; 6,666; and for 1948-49, 1,301.
2/ Classified as "unfit for human consumption" or imported for special feeding programs.
3/ Includes some flour imported in bond for reexport, which for 1939-40 was 214,000 bushels and in 1940-41 was 170,000 bushels.
4/ Includes wheat and wheat products used for livestock and poultry feed, imported duty-free by the Commodity Credit Corporation.
5/ Usually all from imported wheat, although in some years small quantities of United States wheat were added.
6/ 14,076,000* plus 822,000 unreported exports to British Services.
7/ 142,656* plus 11,358,000 unreported January-June 1947 exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.
8/ 154,493,000* plus 10,595,000 unreported January-June 1947 exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.
9/ 304,688,000* minus the included Army Civilian Supply Program of 97,328,000.
10/174,552,000* minus the included Army Civilian Supply Program of 41,461,000.

Table 2 .- Wheat: Supply and dieeppearance, United States, 1927-49 1/

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance								
					Continental United States					Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total
	Carryover 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Total	Processed for food	Seed	Industrial	Feed	Total				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1927	109,456	875,059	188	984,703	502,745	89,864	---	85,419	678,028	---	191,227	2,692	871,947
1928	112,756	914,373	91	1,027,220	508,479	83,663	---	63,865	656,007	---	141,220	3,172	800,399
1929	226,821	824,183	53	1,051,057	504,292	83,418	---	28,895	616,605	---	140,354	2,983	759,942
1930	291,115	886,522	354	1,177,991	489,575	81,132	---	179,501	750,208	---	112,428	2,850	865,486
1931	312,505	941,540	7	1,254,052	482,830	80,071	---	190,240	753,141	---	122,897	2,757	878,795
1932	375,257	756,307	10	1,131,574	492,368	83,760	---	142,807	718,935	---	31,866	3,023	753,824
1933	377,750	552,215	153	930,118	448,396	78,051	44	102,357	628,848	---	25,598	2,779	657,225
1934	272,893	526,052	15,569	814,514	459,089	82,686	51	113,485	655,311	---	10,531	2,783	668,625
1935	145,889	628,227	34,617	808,733	472,563	87,479	57	101,105	661,204	---	4,207	2,889	668,300
1936	140,433	629,880	34,455	804,768	477,914	95,896	51	115,802	689,663	---	9,267	2,996	701,926
1937	83,167	873,914	634	957,715	474,644	93,060	39	133,484	701,227	---	100,060	3,321	804,608
1938	153,107	919,913	271	1,073,291	481,418	74,225	103	157,997	713,743	---	106,645	2,888	823,276
1939	250,015	741,210	263	991,488	475,352	72,946	89	115,041	663,428	---	44,868	3,471	711,767
1940	279,721	814,646	3,523	1,097,890	478,506	74,351	101	122,746	675,704	---	33,619	3,834	713,157
1941	384,733	941,970	3,664	1,330,367	471,084	62,490	1,614	116,348	651,536	16,133	27,859	4,064	699,592
1942	630,775	969,381	1,057	1,601,213	502,418	65,487	54,342	298,407	920,654	25,244	30,856	5,562	982,316
1943	618,897	843,813	136,360	1,599,070	491,600	77,351	107,527	497,846	1,174,324	62,759	42,339	3,093	1,282,515
1944	316,555	1,060,111	42,347	1,419,013	477,668	80,373	82,295	296,369	936,705	150,146	48,777	4,205	1,139,833
1945	279,180	1,108,224	1,998	1,389,402	467,054	82,011	20,971	304,333	874,369	90,884	319,656	4,405	1,289,314
1946	100,088	1,153,046	57	1,253,191	477,341	86,498	44	181,713	745,596	92,452	327,185	4,145	1,169,378
1947	83,813	1,367,186	130	1,451,129	484,631	90,746	608	187,721	763,706	146,436	340,775	4,221	1,255,138
1948	195,991	1,313,534	1,517	1,511,042	479,371	91,337	79	131,078	701,865	173,110	327,056	3,238	1,205,269
1949 7/	305,773	1,146,463	---	1,452,236									

1/ Includes flour and products in terms of wheat.
2/ Prior to 1937 some new wheat included; beginning with 1937 only old crop wheat is shown in all stocks positions. The figure for July 1, 1937, including the new wheat, is 102.8 million bushels, which is used as year-end carry-over in the 1936-37 marketing year.
3/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export.
4/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food uee; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement, not at time of shipment overseas.
5/ Exports as here used, in addition to commercial exports, include U.S.D.A. flour procurement rather than deliveries for export. Beginning with 1941-42, deliveries for export (actual exporte, including those for civilian feeding in occupied area) of wheat, flour, and other products, in million bushels, were as follows: 27.9; 28.0; 42.4; 144.0; 395.1; 401.6; 485.9; and for 1948-49, 502.9.
6/ Shipments are to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands.
7/ Preliminary.

Table 3 .- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, January-June and July-December periods, 1935-49 1/

Period	Supply				Disappearance								
	Stocks 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Total	Continental United States: Processed for food	Seed	Industrial	Feed	Total	Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935													
Jan.-June	431,884	--	7,204	439,088	221,848	27,211	27	40,135	289,221	---	2,458	1,520	293,199
July-Dec.	145,889	628,227	21,047	795,163	238,644	58,297	27	66,240	363,208	---	2,181	1,280	366,669
1936													
Jan.-June	428,494	---	13,570	442,064	233,919	29,182	30	34,865	297,996	---	2,026	1,609	301,631
July-Dec.	140,433	629,880	26,292	796,605	251,362	67,824	24	100,527	419,737	---	4,450	1,421	425,608
1937													
Jan.-June	370,997	---	8,163	379,160	226,552	28,072	27	15,275	269,926	---	4,817	1,575	276,318
July-Dec.	83,167	873,914	626	957,707	247,434	65,183	18	69,519	382,154	---	40,701	1,613	424,468
1938													
Jan.-June	533,239	---	8	533,247	227,210	27,877	21	63,965	319,073	---	59,359	1,708	380,140
July-Dec.	153,107	919,913	61	1,073,081	252,788	53,597	52	73,403	379,840	---	44,946	1,490	426,276
1939													
Jan.-June	646,805	---	210	647,015	228,630	20,628	51	84,594	333,903	---	61,699	1,398	397,000
July-Dec.	250,015	741,210	111	991,336	249,714	50,419	44	55,123	355,300	---	28,270	1,752	385,322
1940													
Jan.-June	606,014	---	152	606,166	225,638	22,527	45	59,918	308,128	---	16,598	1,719	326,445
July-Dec.	279,721	814,646	368	1,094,735	243,870	54,392	50	54,259	352,571	---	16,744	1,644	370,959
1941													
Jan.-June	723,776	---	3,155	726,931	234,636	19,959	51	68,486	323,132	---	16,876	2,190	342,198
July-Dec.	384,733	941,970	2,453	1,329,156	244,388	45,670	24	14,688	304,770	7,140	15,778	1,549	329,237
1942													
Jan.-June	999,919	---	1,211	1,001,130	226,696	16,820	1,590	101,660	346,766	8,993	12,081	2,515	370,355
July-Dec.	630,775	969,381	167	1,600,323	265,165	44,819	10,647	106,149	426,780	9,272	9,307	2,550	447,909
1943													
Jan.-June	1,152,414	---	890	1,153,304	237,253	20,668	43,695	192,258	493,874	15,972	21,549	3,012	534,407
July-Dec.	618,897	843,813	48,524	1,511,234	263,801	54,583	30,382	287,518	656,284	17,347	18,512	1,492	693,635
1944													
Jan.-June	817,599	---	87,836	905,435	227,799	22,768	57,145	210,328	518,040	45,412	23,827	1,601	588,880
July-Dec.	316,555	1,060,111	37,619	1,414,285	242,708	58,409	53,971	164,634	519,722	41,878	22,768	1,570	585,938
1945													
Jan.-June	828,347	---	4,728	833,075	234,960	21,964	28,324	131,735	416,983	108,268	26,009	2,635	553,895
July-Dec.	279,180	1,108,224	1,915	1,389,319	252,653	59,113	19,408	164,413	495,587	61,832	147,798	2,110	707,327
1946													
Jan.-June	681,992	---	83	682,075	214,401	22,898	1,563	139,920	378,782	29,052	171,858	2,295	581,987
July-Dec.	100,088	1,153,046	27	1,253,161	275,908	62,956	---	104,834	443,698	37,942	127,012	2,232	610,884
1947													
Jan.-June	642,277	---	30	642,307	201,433	23,542	44	76,879	301,898	54,510	200,173	1,913	558,494
July-Dec.	83,813	1,367,186	46	1,451,045	262,801	66,952	523	62,676	392,952	67,023	187,352	2,106	649,433
1948 7/													
Jan.-June	801,612	---	84	801,696	221,830	23,794	85	125,045	370,754	79,413	153,423	2,115	605,705
July-Dec.	195,991	1,313,534	33	1,509,558	249,929	66,803	43	61,607	378,382	103,906	166,055	2,138	650,481
1949 7/													
Jan.-June	859,077	---	1,484	860,561	229,442	24,534	36	69,471	323,483	69,204	161,001	1,100	554,788
July-Dec.	305,773	1,146,463	---	1,452,236									

Footnotes are the same as for table 2

Table 4.- Estimated supply and distribution of wheat, by classes, continental United States, 1941-49 1/

	Year beginning July								
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948 2/	1949 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
All wheat									
Stocks, July 1	385	631	619	316	279	100	84	196	307
Production	942	969	844	1,060	1,108	1,153	1,367	1,314	1,146
Imports	4	1	136	42	2	0	0	1	1
Supply	1,331	1,601	1,599	1,418	1,389	1,253	1,451	1,511	1,454
Exports 3/	31	34	43	145	391	402	483	504	(376)
Carry-over	631	619	316	279	100	84	196	307	(389)
Domestic disappearance	669	948	1,240	994	898	767	772	700	(687)
Hard red winter									
Stocks, July 1	160	291	317	113	109	37	28	110	168
Production	396	486	364	468	521	580	739	638	546
Supply	556	777	681	581	630	617	767	748	714
Exports	20	21	20	104	236	273	337	351	
Carry-over	291	317	113	109	37	28	110	168	
Domestic disappearance	245	439	548	368	357	316	320	229	
Soft red winter									
Stocks, July 1	40	54	29	18	19	11	8	16	18
Production	204	149	125	204	213	196	237	258	260
Supply	244	203	154	222	232	207	245	274	278
Exports	2	1	1	10	65	32	45	40	
Carry-over	54	29	18	19	11	8	16	18	
Domestic disappearance	188	173	135	193	156	167	184	216	
Hard red spring									
Stocks, July 1	136	206	205	150	112	39	31	48	78
Production	202	206	227	236	221	215	220	226	173
Imports	4	1	135	39	2	0	0	1	---
Supply	342	413	567	425	335	254	251	275	251
Exports	2	2	6	24	53	40	49	60	
Carry-over	206	205	150	112	39	31	48	78	
Domestic disappearance	134	206	411	289	243	183	154	137	
Durum									
Stocks, July 1	25	34	27	14	8	5	9	10	18
Production	41	42	34	30	33	36	45	46	39
Imports	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	---
Supply	66	76	62	47	41	41	54	56	57
Exports	0	1	1	2	1	1	10	3	
Carry-over	34	27	14	8	5	9	10	18	
Domestic disappearance	32	48	47	37	35	31	34	35	
White									
Stocks, July 1	24	46	41	21	31	8	8	12	25
Production	99	86	94	122	120	126	126	146	128
Supply	123	132	135	143	151	134	134	158	153
Exports	7	9	15	5	36	56	42	50	
Carry-over	46	41	21	31	8	8	12	25	
Domestic disappearance	70	82	99	107	107	70	80	83	

1/ 1929-1940 in the Wheat Situation, September 1943, page 12.
2/ Subject to revision.
3/ Includes flour made from U. S. wheat also includes shipments to U. S. Territories.

Table 5 .-- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, Canada, Australia, and Argentina, averages 1920-29 and 1930-39, annual 1940-49

Year beginning August	Canada				
	Supply			Disappearance	
	Carry-over 1/	Production	Total	Domestic	Net exports
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Average					
1920-29	2/ 65.5	385.4	450.9	103.2	270.9
1930-39	132.7	330.5	463.2	112.4	199.7
1940	300.5	540.2	840.7	136.5	224.1
1941	480.1	314.8	794.9	149.1	221.9
1942	423.9	556.7	980.6	183.3	202.7
1943	594.6	284.5	879.1	174.6	348.0
1944	356.5	416.6	773.1	181.8	333.2
1945	258.1	318.5	576.6	167.1	335.9
1946	73.6	413.7	487.3	161.4	239.8
1947	86.1	341.8	427.9	150.7	199.5
1948	77.7	393.3	471.0	144.1	228.2
1949 3/	98.7	367.4	466.1		
Year beginning December 1	Australia				
Average					
1920-29	7.7	135.4	143.1	44.6	89.9
1939-39	16.9	177.8	194.7	54.5	116.9
1940	77.5	82.2	159.7	59.6	58.1
1941	42.0	166.7	208.7	59.6	44.6
1942	104.5	155.7	260.2	68.9	37.3
1943	154.0	109.7	263.7	94.6	91.2
1944	77.9	52.9	130.8	100.3	19.0
1945	11.5	142.4	153.9	76.6	57.1
1946	20.2	117.3	137.5	57.9	56.1
1947	13.5	220.1	233.6	77.2	(130.0)
1948	26.4	189.7	216.1	78.6	(120.0)
1949 3/	17.5	207.0	224.5		
Year beginning January 1 4/	Argentina				
Average					
1921-30	16.2	219.7	235.9	76.3	142.4
1931-40	24.3	232.8	257.1	98.8	134.8
1941	7.7	299.5	307.2	100.6	90.0
1942	116.6	238.3	354.9	117.1	83.0
1943	154.8	235.2	390.0	120.6	76.1
1944	193.3	249.9	443.2	166.5	96.7
1945	180.0	150.1	330.1	154.6	95.5
1946	80.0	143.5	223.5	136.5	53.0
1947	34.0	206.3	240.3	133.0	82.3
1948	25.0	245.0	270.0	141.1	78.9
1949 3/	50.0	191.1	241.1		66.3
1950 3/		210.0			

Data from Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

1/ From previous crops.
2/ Six-year average; stocks prior to 1924 reported as of September 1.
3/ Preliminary. Estimated stocks for 1949, all on July 1 bases, are as follows, in million bushels: Canada 130, Argentina 120, Australia 95.
4/ When combined, figures for Argentina are usually used with those of the previous year for Northern Hemisphere countries. For example, the January 1950 Argentine production is combined with the 1949 production of the United States and Canada.

Table 6 .- Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter: Weighted average price per bushel of reported cash sales, Kansas City, by months, 1900-1949

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1900	68.8	65.6	66.7	67.5	66.7	65.8	67.9	68.5	68.5	69.6	70.0	66.8	67.4
1901	63.0	66.6	65.7	66.3	69.0	75.3	79.1	74.8	72.1	71.9	73.5	70.5	67.6
1902	70.0	65.9	66.6	67.5	66.8	66.9	66.9	67.7	68.6	67.6	69.2	73.3	67.6
1903	69.6	73.1	73.4	72.6	72.4	71.0	74.8	87.0	88.5	89.1	91.8	88.7	76.9
1904	87.0	93.5	102.9	106.3	105.5	104.7	106.6	109.0	103.7	99.9	100.8	99.7	97.4
1905	83.8	79.8	78.1	80.3	81.6	80.9	81.0	77.9	76.4	79.3	79.9	77.9	80.4
1906	71.3	67.8	66.7	69.2	68.8	69.8	70.4	72.3	70.7	72.6	90.4	80.8	72.4
1907	87.2	86.0	93.2	99.9	94.7	97.0	99.7	95.3	98.1	96.5	100.2	97.2	93.4
1908	96.7	94.6	98.0	99.2	101.5	103.4	106.0	109.6	115.3	129.8	138.3	135.8	99.4
1909	114	102	102	106	104	110	111	111	110	108	107	108	107
1910	104	100	99	95	91	93	95	90	88	88	90	88	98
1911	87	93	95	104	100	100	105	103	105	109	111	109	97
1912	92	89	88	88	83	84	87	86	86	88	87	88	88
1913	82	83	87	84	83	84	85	86	88	87	90	85	84
1914	78	91	104	102	108	113	134	154	149	154	150	121	105
1915	136	126	107	107	103	112	120	120	105	112	110	100	119
1916	114	141	157	167	185	172	189	182	197	243	301	274	171
1917	268	261	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	---	1/252
1918	220	216	216	216	215	224	231	226	239	262	260	247	219
1919	225	218	224	230	246	263	282	242	249	275	293	276	242
1920	267.7	245.3	243.9	207.2	175.7	169.4	172.0	162.0	155.0	133.0	147.0	138.1	183.1
1921	118.1	114.8	121.6	110.0	108.6	109.2	112.9	128.9	133.7	134.9	133.6	117.0	119.6
1922	112.7	104.3	104.5	113.3	117.4	117.4	114.5	115.1	115.6	120.4	116.2	104.2	112.6
1923	95.8	100.6	109.1	111.9	108.8	108.7	112.9	110.9	108.7	104.3	106.3	108.1	104.9
1924	120.5	119.0	119.5	136.9	143.1	161.6	181.5	181.2	170.9	150.9	152.9	160.2	135.4
1925	153.9	163.9	157.5	158.2	162.8	171.6	178.1	171.0	160.5	159.1	154.8	152.9	162.7
1926	136.5	131.0	132.0	138.6	136.9	137.7	137.2	135.4	132.8	130.7	142.1	144.1	135.3
1927	135.6	135.3	130.6	128.2	130.6	131.8	132.7	132.6	138.2	152.4	160.0	147.5	135.1
1928	120.4	105.9	107.5	109.8	112.4	111.2	114.5	118.3	115.8	110.5	100.6	105.0	112.4
1929	125.3	122.6	124.4	121.7	118.7	120.7	118.9	112.5	102.3	101.4	99.1	88.7	119.6
1930	80.0	80.6	77.6	74.4	69.0	70.6	69.5	69.3	70.2	73.0	73.1	68.2	75.5
1931	43.8	42.7	43.1	47.5	58.6	52.4	52.6	53.8	51.2	53.2	53.6	45.6	46.9
1932	44.9	47.7	48.0	45.2	42.6	41.8	43.6	43.7	48.1	60.4	70.0	75.9	50.9
1933	98.0	89.7	87.1	83.0	84.1	80.4	84.4	85.0	82.0	77.7	85.7	89.1	88.5
1934	93.2	106.6	107.5	102.2	101.8	104.2	100.9	99.6	96.8	104.6	98.8	87.7	98.1
1935	99.2	104.1	115.1	119.0	112.6	110.8	112.6	110.0	105.9	102.0	94.9	96.0	105.1
1936	111.0	122.0	122.1	122.0	121.9	134.2	138.0	136.5	138.6	140.0	132.0	120.8	121.4
1937	122.5	111.8	109.5	106.0	94.2	96.5	102.7	99.6	91.5	84.6	79.7	76.7	110.8
1938	70.0	65.5	65.7	64.7	63.3	66.9	70.9	69.2	68.7	69.6	75.7	70.9	69.5
1939	66.7	64.6	85.9	82.7	85.8	98.3	101.2	99.4	102.1	105.7	94.7	76.3	74.1
1940	70.7	69.3	75.8	81.6	84.5	83.0	84.7	77.8	85.1	87.2	90.4	97.3	81.9
1941	98.3	106.6	114.1	112.2	113.4	120.1	125.6	123.1	121.0	114.6	114.9	110.9	112.0
1942	107.9	111.2	120.3	120.5+	123.1	130.5	136.8	137.0	139.9	138.4	138.1	137.0	126.3
1943	140.1	139.8	145.8	152.3	156.4	162.8	164.8	163.0	165.2	164.0	163.2	155.6	144.8
1944	152.1	150.8	153.0	161.3	159.1	162.0	163.6	165.8	166.3	165.7	166.7	168.2	155.6
1945	158.3	159.8	162.1	168.3	168.9	169.2	169.2	169.1	172.0	172.1	---	186.1	1/160.2
1946	197.8	193.8	196.0	203.9	210.4	207.2	209.0	226.1	269.4	267.6	269.3	237.3	208.8
1947	2/228.8	231.8	264.6	295.3	299.9	301.1	303.2	250.8	245.4	244.5	240.2	229.4	252.1
1948	219.3	215.0	220.4	222.6	228.2	228.7	225.0	219.6	224.1	226.0	222.1	195.1	218.8
1949	200.4	206.0	215.2	218.8	220.2	222.1							

Compiled as follows: January 1899 - December 1900, Kansas City Daily Price Current.
January-December 1901, Kansas City Star.
January 1902 - Kansas City Grain Market Review. (Prior to November 1920 called Kansas City Daily Price Current).
Average of daily prices weighted by carlot sales.

1/ Average for 11 months.
2/ Beginning July 1947, sales of Dark Hard and Hard Winter wheat combined--reported as Hard Winter.

Table 7.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price, specified markets and dates 1948-49, 1949-50

Month and date	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dark N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 1 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		No. 1 Soft Wheat Portland 1/	
	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
Nov.	2.37	2.27	2.28	2.20	2.47	2.40	2.46	2.30	2.36	2.16	2.23	2.21
Dec.	2.31	2.27	2.29	2.22	2.40	2.38	2.38	2.30	2.44	2.20	2.24	2.20
Jan.	2.27	2.26	2.25	2.22	2.35	2.37	2.35	2.29	2.29	2.22	2.21	2.19
Week ended -												
Dec. 3	2.35	2.27	2.33	2.25	2.45	2.38	2.44	2.30	2.45	---	2.25	2.22
10	2.35	2.28	2.32	2.23	2.44	2.37	2.42	2.31	2.47	---	2.25	2.21
17	2.29	2.27	2.27	2.22	2.36	2.38	2.36	2.30	2.38	---	2.24	2.21
24	2.26	2.26	2.27	2.21	2.37	2.37	2.36	2.29	---	---	2.24	2.19
31	2.29	2.26	2.27	2.21	2.38	2.36	2.34	2.28	2.28	2.20	2.23	2.18
Jan. 7	2.31	2.29	2.27	2.23	2.36	2.40	2.36	2.28	2.29	2.24	2.22	2.19
14	2.30	2.26	2.27	2.21	2.35	2.36	2.40	2.29	---	2.20	2.22	2.18
21	2.27	2.24	2.24	2.21	2.35	2.34	2.32	2.28	2.32	2.21	2.22	2.19
28	2.25	2.26	2.23	2.24	2.32	2.37	2.32	2.32	2.24	---	2.18	2.20

1/ Average of daily cash quotations.

Table 8.- Wheat: Average closing prices of May wheat futures, specified markets and dates, 1948-49, 1949-50

Period	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Month						
Nov.	2.35	2.12	2.24	2.08	2.29	2.15
Dec.	2.39	2.14	2.26	2.10	2.29	2.18
Jan.	2.24	2.11	2.12	2.07	2.17	2.15
Week ended -						
Dec. 3	2.31	2.14	2.21	2.10	2.26	2.19
10	2.30	2.15	2.20	2.10	2.25	2.19
17	2.27	2.15	2.16	2.11	2.21	2.20
24	2.27	2.13	2.17	2.09	2.21	2.17
31	2.28	2.11	2.17	2.08	2.22	2.17
Jan. 7	2.26	2.12	2.15	2.08	2.19	2.15
14	2.26	2.11	2.13	2.06	2.18	2.14
21	2.24	2.10	2.12	2.06	2.17	2.14
28	2.20	2.11	2.08	2.07	2.13	2.15

Table 9.- Wheat: Prices per bushel in three exporting countries, Friday nearest mid-month, Oct., 1949-Jan.,1950, Weekly Dec., 1949-Jan., 1950

Date (Friday)	HARD WHEAT: United States No. 1 Dark Northern Spring 13 percent protein at Duluth 1/	HARD WHEAT: Canada No. 2 Manitoba at Fort William 2/	HARD WHEAT: United States No. 1 Dark Winter Galveston 1/	SOFT WHEAT: United States No. 1 Portland 1/	SOFT WHEAT: Australia 1/ 3/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Friday mid-month					
October 14	2.32	5/2.13	2.345	2.175	---
November 11	2,30	2.12	2.335	2.205	---
December 16	2.30	1.99	2.40	2.205	---
January 13	2.27	1.92	2.38	2.18	---
Weekly					
December 2	2.33	2.05	2.39	2.215	4/
9	2.29	2.00	2.40	2.205	---
23	2.32	1.93	---	2.185	---
30	2.30	1.94	---	2.185	---
January 6	2.31	1.93	2.395	2.19	2.24
20	2.32	1.91	2.39	2.19	---
27	2.32	1.93	2.41	2.21	---

1/ F.O.B. spot to arrive. 2/ Fort William quotation is in store. 3/ Sales to non-contract countries. 4/ Quarterly report from Australia delayed. Odd sale to Japan in late November reported at $2.28 c.i.f. 5/ Converted to U. S. Currency beginning September 23.

Table 10.- Wheat: Stocks in the United States on Jan. 1, average 1937-41, and annual 1945-50 1/

Stocks position	Average	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Farm	272,690	384,638	361,031	365,794	428,666	391,379	327,230
Interior mills, elevators and warehouses 2/	154,035	160,432	108,776	119,044	116,827	203,933	236,284
Terminals	159,344	152,043	102,131	56,256	141,889	166,348	219,038
Merchant mills & mill elevators	115,881	114,387	95,276	96,779	111,130	103,113	117,749
Commodity Credit Corp.wheat,3/	---	16,847	14,778	4,404	3,100	3,701	7,805
Total	701,950	828,347	681,992	642,277	801,612	868,474	908,106

Terminal stocks (Commercial) are reported by the Production and Marketing Administration. Stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation not included by position are reported by CCC. Stocks in other positions are estimated by the Crop Reporting Board. 1/ Jan. 1 stocks for earlier years as well as for other quarters are shown in The Wheat Situation, issue of December 1948-February 1949, page 16. 2/ Includes all off-farm storages not other wise designated. 3/ Wheat owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC; also CCC-owned grain in transit and in Canadian elevators. Other wheat owned by CCC, as well as wheat outstanding under loan is included in other stocks positions.

Table 11.--Wheat: Loan rates, quantity pledged and delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation, and stocks owned by CCC and loans outstanding June 30, United States, 1939-49

Year beginning July	Loan rate						Pledged	Delivered to CCC	Stocks and loans June 30			
	As a percentage of the parity price 1/	National average	No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City	No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis	No. 2 Red at St. Louis	No. 1 Soft White at Portland			Stocks owned by CCC 2/	Under loan: Current crop	Under loan: Crops of other years	Total
	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1938	52	.59	.72	.81	.73	.67	85.7	15.7	6.0	21.5	0.4	27.9
1939	55	.61	.77	.87	.80	.73	167.7	7.7	1.6	10.3	0	11.9
1940	57	.64	.77	.87	.81	.73	278.5	173.7	169.2	31.3	7.4	207.9
1941	85	.98	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.05	366.3	269.8	319.7	90.4	8.9	419.0
1942	85	1.14	1.27	1.32	1.32	1.21	408.1	183.9	259.8	133.3	5.0	398.1
1943	85	1.23	1.37	1.42	1.42	1.34	130.2	0.3	99.1	15.5	2.5	117.1
1944	90	1.35	1.50	1.53	1.55	1.46	180.4	72.9	103.7	20.2	0	123.9
1945	90	1.38	1.53	1.55	1.58	1.49	59.7	0.2	29.0	2.5	1.0	32.5
1946	90	1.49	1.64	1.66	1.69	1.60	22.0	0	18.6	0.7	0	19.3
1947	90	1.83	2.02	2.04	2.07	1.98	31.2	---	32.9	0.8	3.4	37.1
1948	90	2.00	2.23	2.25	2.28	2.18	3/ 367.0	4/ 261.5	238.2	32.2	5.0	275.4
1949	90	1.95	2.20	2.22	2.25	2.16						

1/ The national average loan rate at the farm as a percentage of the parity price of wheat at the beginning of the marketing year.
2/ Includes open market purchases beginning 1943, and accordingly may include some new crop wheat.
3/ Includes 113.4 million bushels of 1948 crop wheat put under marketing agreements.
4/ Includes 54.2 million bushels of purchase agreement wheat delivered to CCC.

Table 12.--Rice, rough: Average price per bushel received by farmers, United States, 1930-49 1/

Year beginning August	August 15	September 15	October 15	November 15	December 15	Januery 15	February 15	March 15	April 15	May 15	June 15	July 15	Average 1/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cente	Cents	Cents
1929	2/					100.1	105.3	102.6	107.0	106.1	105.2	101.3	99.9
1930	92.2	85.1	81.0	78.7	76.0	76.1	78.6	77.1	77.7	76.0	75.6	72.4	78.4
1931	58.0	51.0	49.8	55.8	56.4	54.3	51.5	49.0	45.1	44.4	44.5	41.9	48.5
1932	42.1	41.1	37.8	37.2	37.7	36.5	36.0	39.6	45.0	54.1	58.5	59.5	41.8
1933	65.4	74.1	78.1	79.7	76.2	78.2	79.4	79.7	80.3	77.7	76.5	74.7	77.8
1934	77.1	76.2	79.4	80.4	76.2	81.8	78.6	80.4	82.0	83.2	86.6	85.6	78.9
1935	73.5	64.8	69.8	71.9	75.9	80.3	81.9	81.8	82.3	84.6	85.3	86.2	73.0
1936	87.1	91.9	80.0	78.9	76.2	84.6	91.3	91.8	92.6	88.2	83.2	80.7	83.4
1937	74.2	64.7	72.3	74.6	66.7	67.3	66.5	61.2	55.8	56.4	60.3	62.8	65.8
1938	63.0	60.1	64.4	65.9	66.5	66.6	65.7	63.6	61.4	62.4	61.5	60.4	64.0
1939	58.9	86.3	73.6	74.8	71.8	72.5	69.6	64.5	64.6	71.0	71.7	75.5	72.8
1940	74.6	62.1	64.1	75.7	78.1	90.6	97.9	98.1	112.6	115.4	113.6	111.0	81.2
1941	104.0	89.1	95.9	123.2	147.0	157.4	161.4	169.3	179.3	178.6	172.2	170.6	136.0
1942	165.0	156.3	139.6	154.1	167.5	177.3	178.5	180.4	184.7	182.7	182.3	178.0	163.0
1943	164	163	174	190	188	188	191	190	187	177	174	173	178
1944	170	159	177	180	183	181	181	181	180	180	181	181	177
1945	165	168	178	182	178	176	173	184	184	184	181	183	179
1946	174	184	220	230	231	230	236	236	233	233	222	262	225
1947	281	235	251	280	289	300	314	303	305	307	313	311	269
1948	240	214	213	232	241	247	232	225	230	229	220	214	3/ 219
1949	202	170	173	186	194								

1/ U. S. monthly prices are the result of weighting monthly State prices by production. U. S. marketing-year prices are the result of (1) weighting State monthly prices by monthly sales to obtain State marketing-year averages, and (2) weighting the State marketing-year averages by total sales for each State.
2/ Monthly figures prior to 1923 are not available. Annual calendar year averages for 1910 to 1922 are respectively as follows: 79.4, 66.3, 78.8, 89.3, 89.1, 89.3, 83.9, 98.7, 192.0, 180.0, 245.5, 112.0, 98.0, 98.5, 112.0, 135.0, 148.0, 113.0, 90.8, and 91.1.
3/ Preliminery.

Table 13 .- Rye: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1934-49

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance						
	Carry-over 1/	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic					Exports 4/	Total
					Food 2/	Feed 3/	Seed	Alcohol, spirits	Total		
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1934	14.9	16.3	11.2	42.4	8.0	4.8	8.6	10.2	31.6	5/	31.6
1935	10.8	56.9	2.3	70.0	6.9	21.9	8.7	12.8	50.3	5/	50.3
1936	19.7	24.2	3.9	47.8	7.0	13.8	10.0	11.6	42.4	0.2	42.6
1937	5.2	48.9	5/	54.1	5.9	18.0	9.1	6.0	39.0	6.6	45.6
1938	8.5	56.0	5/	64.5	6.8	19.8	9.7	5.5	41.8	0.8	42.6
1939	21.9	38.6	5/	60.5	7.0	20.2	7.4	5.6	40.2	0.7	40.9
1940	19.6	39.7	1.4	60.7	7.1	19.9	8.1	6.7	41.8	0.2	42.0
1941	18.7	43.9	8.8	71.4	7.8	19.4	8.3	6.8	42.3	5/	42.3
1942	29.1	52.9	1.5	83.5	8.3	27.2	6.8	2.1	44.4	0.5	44.9
1943	47.1	28.7	8.3	84.1	8.7	33.7	5.8	4.5	52.7	0.4	53.1
1944	31.0	22.5	4.1	57.6	7.8	18.8	5.4	10.3	42.3	3.1	45.4
1945	12.2	24.0	2.0	38.2	6.7	9.1	4.5	8.3	28.6	7.2	35.8
1946	2.4	18.9	1.6	22.9	4.5	6.4	4.9	4.2	20.0	0.6	20.6
1947	2.3	26.0	5/	28.3	4.6	6.1	5.0	6.6	22.3	2.7	25.0
1948	3.3	26.4	6.8	36.5	4.7	6.9	4.5	6.7	22.8	5.4	28.2
1949 6/	8.3	18.7	7/7.0	34.0							

1/ 1934-42, farm and terminal stocks only. Beginning in 1943, the figures also include interior mill and elevator stocks.
2/ Calculated from trade sources, 1934-45; from Bureau of the Census, 1945 to date.
3/ Residual item.
4/ Includes flour.
5/ Less than 50,000 bushels.
6/ Preliminary.
7/ Imports for July-December only.

Table 14 .-Rye: Supply and disappearance, United States, January-June and July-December periods, 1943-49

Period	Supply				Disappearance						
	Stocks 1/	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic					Exports 4/	Total
					Food 2/	Feed 3/	Seed	Alcohol, spirits	Total		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1943											
July-Dec.	47,114	28,680	765	76,559	4,549	20,937	5,293	3,429	34,208	243	34,451
1944											
Jan.-June	42,108	---	7,549	49,657	4,185	12,770	460	1,081	18,496	176	18,672
July-Dec.	30,985	22,525	3,299	56,809	3,685	13,394	4,994	8,753	30,826	393	31,219
1945											
Jan.-June	25,590	---	850	26,440	4,092	5,386	435	1,610	11,523	2,751	14,274
July-Dec.	12,166	23,952	1,869	37,987	3,413	6,863	4,098	6,513	20,887	3,785	24,672
1946											
Jan.-June	13,315	---	127	13,442	3,242	2,340	356	1,803	7,741	3,324	11,065
July-Dec.	2,377	18,879	865	22,121	2,476	5,023	4,506	1,407	13,412	205	13,617
1947											
Jan.-June	8,504	---	776	9,280	2,021	1,326	391	2,828	6,566	368	6,934
July-Dec.	2,346	25,975	41	28,362	2,360	3,476	4,670	1,981	12,487	1,441	13,928
1948											
Jan.-June	14,434	---	0	14,434	2,196	2,659	406	4,608	9,869	1,212	11,081
July-Dec.	3,353	26,449	2,040	31,842	2,414	4,002	4,184	3,700	14,300	259	14,559
1949											
Jan.-June	17,283	---	4,754	22,037	2,296	2,886	364	3,015	8,561	5,172	13,733
July-Dec.5/	8,304	18,697	7,035	34,036	2,456		4,690	1,862		2,050	

1/ Includes stocks in interior mill and elevators, in addition to stocks on farms and in terminals.
2/ Calculated from trade sources, 1943-45; from Bureau of the Census, 1945 to date.
3/ Residual item.
4/ Includes flour.
5/ Includes estimates for December.

Table 15.- Rye: Average price per buehel received by farmers, and parity price, United States, 1908-49 1/

Year beginning July	July 15	August 15	September 15	October 15	November 15	December 15	January 15	February 15	March 15	April 15	May 15	June 15	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	Price received by farmers												
1908	74.8	73.5	73.4	73.9	73.6	73.5	73.6	74.4	76.2	78.0	80.0	81.4	74.5
1909	80.1	75.4	72.6	73.2	72.7	73.3	75.4	76.3	76.6	75.8	74.8	74.7	71.8
1910	74.5	74.2	73.4	72.2	71.6	72.4	73.2	72.5	73.6	75.6	76.8	77.4	72.5
1911	76.2	76.2	78.3	81.4	83.2	83.0	83.6	84.2	84.6	84.8	85.4	84.8	80.6
1912	80.8	74.4	70.4	69.4	67.6	65.0	66.4	66.0	63.0	62.6	63.2	63.6	63.3
1913	62.0	61.8	63.9	64.0	63.3	63.0	62.1	61.8	62.4	63.0	63.6	63.8	59.4
1914	62.0	68.2	77.2	79.6	83.3	88.4	95.4	103.0	102.9	101.2	100.0	95.9	81.2
1915	91.4	87.2	83.6	83.7	84.6	84.4	86.8	87.0	84.6	83.6	83.8	83.6	83.6
1916	83.4	91.6	101.9	109.7	118.7	120.3	121.0	124.8	130.8	149.8	173.6	180.0	112.5
1917	177.6	170.0	165.8	169.3	167.4	168.2	172.6	187.9	218.0	228.1	204.4	178.8	173.0
1918	166.9	161.6	156.6	153.3	152.1	151.2	145.6	136.3	139.0	150.6	149.6	141.2	148.7
1919	144.2	144.0	137.0	132.8	131.5	142.8	153.4	149.8	150.6	169.6	183.5	186.4	144.9
1920	178.8	168.8	165.6	152.2	134.4	125.8	128.1	128.8	122.4	112.0	108.8	108.0	146.4
1921	101.0	94.0	89.2	81.6	72.2	69.6	70.0	77.0	83.8	85.9	87.8	82.8	83.4
1922	74.0	66.9	63.2	65.2	68.2	70.7	71.7	71.0	70.1	70.8	69.2	62.2	62.7
1923	56.3	55.3	57.2	58.8	62.1	63.9	63.5	64.5	62.8	60.4	60.1	61.6	58.0
1924	68.8	70.8	80.1	105.7	108.6	112.7	126.2	132.2	125.1	100.9	103.6	101.8	94.5
1925	92.3	92.8	81.9	74.1	73.4	86.8	88.2	82.5	73.4	73.8	72.5	76.0	77.5
1926	80.7	86.1	81.6	82.4	83.0	82.4	83.6	88.4	86.4	85.2	90.1	94.9	82.5
1927	91.2	80.6	81.4	81.0	84.0	87.8	88.0	89.5	96.0	99.8	111.5	106.8	82.4
1928	99.2	83.6	81.8	87.1	86.3	87.2	87.9	91.5	91.4	86.0	79.1	75.7	81.6
1929	85.3	91.8	89.2	89.9	85.5	88.4	85.7	78.3	68.4	68.7	63.8	60.7	84.4
1930	43.6	53.0	53.1	47.6	41.6	41.1	37.4	34.9	34.3	32.8	33.0	31.4	43.3
1931	33.0	32.5	33.2	33.6	41.4	36.8	36.8	36.3	37.7	36.6	33.4	28.8	33.9
1932	22.0	23.3	23.6	22.3	22.1	21.1	22.7	21.9	22.8	30.1	38.9	43.5	26.9
1933	78.2	58.8	61.4	52.7	55.4	51.9	53.6	54.2	53.1	52.8	51.9	58.2	62.3
1934	61.8	73.9	79.1	75.0	71.9	74.4	73.1	69.3	66.5	66.0	62.0	53.7	72.0
1935	36.0	35.5	36.5	42.1	40.4	40.0	41.4	44.4	42.9	40.8	40.6	43.8	38.3
1936	61.1	75.1	79.5	80.4	81.5	90.0	97.9	98.9	95.8	99.9	96.0	85.3	87.8
1937	81.0	70.6	68.1	63.8	60.8	59.2	64.1	63.4	58.7	52.2	49.8	46.0	67.2
1938	41.4	32.4	32.0	32.9	32.1	32.3	34.7	33.9	32.9	33.0	36.4	39.1	32.2
1939	34.3	34.2	44.0	45.1	44.6	52.3	56.7	55.7	55.6	57.1	52.4	40.3	42.6
1940	38.3	36.8	38.3	40.5	42.8	41.3	43.6	41.2	43.1	46.5	48.1	47.1	39.9
1941	46.4	49.4	57.3	51.3	54.2	57.8	65.2	66.0	64.3	60.7	59.4	52.4	52.0
1942	51.3	49.2	55.2	52.9	50.4	56.3	61.3	64.1	68.9	69.5	71.9	79.7	58.3
1943	90.9	88.6	94.5	101.0	102.0	107.0	111.0	111.0	111.0	112.0	111.0	105.0	97.7
1944	107.0	108.0	102.0	108.0	108.0	106.0	109.0	108.0	109.0	111.0	112.0	121.0	109.0
1945	122.0	124.0	131.0	138	150	143	150	164	175	195	192	145	136
1946	176	162	191	199	207	218	218	233	281	247	245	240	193
1947	236	211	248	249	249	245	247	194	214	217	212	191	227
1948	172	146	139	143	151	147	144	123	118	118	119	113	2/ 145
1949	120	120	127	128	125	126							
	Parity price 3/												
1922	4/						120	120	120	120	121	121	
1923	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	119	
1924	120	120	120	121	121	122	121	122	123	123	123	123	
1925	122	122	121	121	121	121	121	122	122	122	122	122	
1926	122	121	121	121	120	120	120	120	119	120	120	120	
1927	120	120	120	120	119	119	120	120	120	121	121	122	
1928	122	121	121	121	120	120	120	121	121	120	120	120	
1929	120	120	120	120	120	119	118	118	117	117	117	116	
1930	115	114	114	112	111	110	108	107	106	104	104	102	
1931	102	100	98.6	97.9	96.5	96.5	92.9	92.9	91.4	90.7	89.3	88.6	
1932	88.6	88.6	87.8	87.1	86.4	85.7	82.1	82.1	81.4	82.1	82.1	82.8	
1933	85.7	88.6	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	89.3	90.7	91.4	91.4	92.2	92.2	
1934	92.2	94.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	93.6	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	
1935	93.6	92.9	92.2	92.2	91.4	91.4	90.7	90.7	90.0	90.0	90.0	89.3	
1936	91.4	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	94.3	95.0	96.5	96.5	97.9	97.9	97.9	
1937	97.2	96.5	95.0	94.3	93.6	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.2	92.2	92.2	91.4	
1938	90.7	90.0	89.3	89.3	89.3	89.3	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	
1939	88.6	87.8	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	
1940	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.7	90.7	91.4	92.9	
1941	94.3	96.5	97.9	100	101	102	103	104	107	107	108	108	
1942	108	108	109	109	110	112	112	113	114	115	116	117	
1943	117	117	117	118	119	120	120	121	121	121	121	122	
1944	122	122	122	122	122	122	123	123	124	124	124	124	
1945	124	124	125	125	125	126	127	128	129	130	132	135	
1946	142	145	143	148	152	153	155	159	163	165	164	166	
1947	166	168	171	172	174	176	181	179	179	179	180	181	
1948	181	181	180	179	179	177	179	176	177	177	176	176	
1949	176	175	174	173	172	173							

1/ U. S. monthly prices are tbe result of weighting monthly State prices by production. U. S. marketing-year prices are the result of (1) weighting State monthly prices by monthly sales to obtain State marketing-year averages, and (2) weighting the State marketing-year averages by total sales for each State.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Computation of parity prices: Average price in base period (August 1909 to July 1914) X monthly index of prices paid by farmere, interest, and taxes.

4/ Monthly figures prior to 1923 are not available. Annual calendar year averages for 1910 to 1922 are respectively as follows: 69.1, 72.0, 72.0, 73.4, 73.4, 77.0, 90.0, 107.0, 125.0, 143.0, 145.0, 119.0, 118.0.

Table 16.- Rye, No. 2: Weighted average price per bushel of reported cash sales, Minneapolis, by months, 1930-49

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1930	54.6	59.6	54.8	49.1	42.7	43.6	38.3	37.4	35.7	35.2	36.4	36.6	51.3
1931	36.7	38.1	38.8	40.8	51.3	45.3	46.0	46.0	47.4	44.6	38.7	32.4	41.8
1932	31.9	33.8	34.1	31.8	30.6	30.7	32.5	32.2	35.1	43.3	52.4	62.1	40.6
1933	83.5	72.3	71.3	62.3	62.3	59.9	63.7	61.1	59.2	57.2	59.8	68.7	68.5
1934	73.7	89.3	86.7	75.7	76.0	80.4	76.2	68.7	61.2	61.5	54.3	46.3	81.0
1935	48.1	45.0	46.5	51.9	48.6	49.0	53.5	56.9	52.1	49.7	51.7	58.2	50.2
1936	75.0	82.5	86.7	85.1	91.6	109.9	113.2	110.6	109.0	112.4	108.9	99.5	97.2
1937	85.2	77.3	77.9	74.0	68.5	69.8	75.9	74.4	66.7	61.0	58.0	55.5	73.8
1938	48.4	40.8	40.5	41.5	40.2	42.9	46.1	45.2	43.1	43.1	50.9	50.0	43.9
1939	43.1	41.7	52.7	52.1	51.0	66.9	70.3	66.5	66.5	69.5	58.8	44.9	55.9
1040	43.9	41.2	43.6	47.8	50.2	50.0	52.6	50.2	52.4	56.5	58.1	56.6	50.8
1941	54.9	61.7	67.8	60.0	64.1	67.8	80.3	78.1	75.5	71.8	69.3	60.3	65.1
1942	60.6	58.8	64.6	59.1	59.3	70.3	74.7	79.2	82.9	80.9	87.2	94.1	73.4
1943	101.2	95.4	101.4	108.5	111.0	120.2	127.0	122.5	123.5	127.1	119.4	112.1	108.1
1944	113.0	112.1	103.1	114.8	113.1	114.3	122.8	123.5	127.2	133.9	139.2	155.3	122.2
1945	152.8	144.2	151.3	164.3	183.9	175.2	198.4	212.9	235.9	269.8	284.1	---	171.8
1946	209.0	195.2	223.5	239.2	267.6	279.3	285.7	310.8	353.9	310.8	319.2	302.9	255.2
1947	254.1	246.6	281.7	285.3	282.4	276.9	276.3	241.0	256.2	253.0	241.2	224.7	264.7
1948	178.3	159.8	150.3	164.5	173.1	167.6	163.2	136.4	135.2	136.1	136.2	134.6	157.5
1949	145.4	138.4	142.8	146.5	141.8	145.7							

Compiled from Minneapolis Daily Market Record. Average of daily prices weighted by car-lot sales.

Table 17.- Rice, milled, Blue Rose and Zenith, U. S. No. 1 (Extra Fancy): Average wholesale price per pound, sacked, New Orleans, by months, 1930-49 1/

Year beginning August	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Blue Rose													
1930	4.31	4.00	4.00	3.70	3.46	3.55	3.75	3.66	3.62	3.53	3.50	3.50	3.72
1931	3.38	3.25	3.00	3.05	3.06	2.97	2.82	2.67	2.41	2.37	2.34	2.16	2.79
1932	2.26	2.45	2.28	2.16	2.08	2.00	1.95	2.14	2.30	2.91	3.00	3.09	2.38
1933	3.41	3.67	3.90	3.92	3.99	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.00	3.92
1934	3.92	3.88	3.84	3.73	3.72	3.58	3.56	3.78	3.93	4.12	4.24	4.31	3.85
1935	4.21	4.22	4.50	4.78	4.90	4.18	3.87	3.98	4.44	4.55	4.57	4.52	4.39
1936	4.65	4.41	3.77	3.63	3.61	3.97	4.22	4.26	4.26	4.16	3.85	3.86	4.05
1937	3.56	3.49	3.21	3.32	3.12	3.19	3.05	2.87	2.76	2.66	2.82	2.87	3.08
1938	3.05	2.90	2.73	2.82	2.85	2.96	3.00	2.94	2.92	2.95	2.92	2.90	2.91
1939	2.86	4.19	3.58	3.45	3.38	3.36	3.10	2.93	2.93	3.16	3.23	3.45	3.30
1940	3.52	3.20	3.04	3.22	3.32	3.71	3.97	4.22	4.74	4.81	4.78	4.62	3.93
1941	4.37	4.16	4.09	4.88	6.12	6.76	6.81	7.00	7.84	7.60	7.15	7.15	6.16
1942	6.95	5.65	6.15	6.56	6.63	6.65	6.50	6.50	6.55	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.58
1943	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60
1944	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60
1945	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	13.50	7.17
1946	6.60	7.38	8.15	8.58	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	13.25	8.91
1947	13.15	11.80	11.40	12.10	12.15	12.65	13.40	12.85	12.90	13.80	15.85	16.50	13.20
Zenith													
1947	12.75	11.00	11.00	12.10	12.15	12.65	13.40	12.75	12.60	13.10	15.50	16.25	12.95
1948	9.75	8.90	8.50	9.15	10.30	9.75	9.35	9.30	9.20	9.10	8.90	8.70	9.25
1949	8.25	7.05	7.05	7.70	8.10								

Data from Production and Marketing Administration.
1/ 1930-46, Blue Rose.

Table 18.- Rice, milled, California Pearl, U. S. No. 2 (Fancy): Average price per 100 pounds, double sacked, San Francisco docks, by months, 1930-49 1/

Year beginning October	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Average
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1930	3.64	3.60	3.55	3.59	3.64	3.72	3.71	3.78	3.82	3.87	3.74	3.69	3.70
1931	3.34	3.05	3.04	2.92	2.83	2.66	2.39	2.32	2.28	2.22	2.24	2.22	2.63
1932	2.09	1.98	2.10	2.23	2.26	2.25	2.33	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.36	3.31	2.63
1933	3.64	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.77
1934	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.91	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.13	3.93
1935	4.40	4.50	4.50	4.40	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.54	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.48	4.54
1936	4.15	4.01	3.45	3.45	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.02
1937	3.19	3.20	3.20	3.25	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.37
1938	3.05	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.50	3.07
1939	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.62	3.30	3.30	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.57	3.70
1940	3.25	3.29	3.40	3.46	3.80	3.80	4.21	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	3.92
1941	4.28	4.67	5.79	6.91	6.88	6.86	6.95	6.82	7.00	7.00	6.66	6.26	6.34
1942	6.20	6.18	6.36	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.44	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.40
1943	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.46	6.50
1944	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46
1945	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	12.50	6.47	7.35	7.05
1946	7.94	8.32	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	11.81	11.50	10.32	9.23
1947	9.93	10.82	10.85	11.01	11.60	11.60	11.60	12.33	12.63	12.62	11.95	11.23	11.51
1948	7.84	8.13	9.13	9.13	9.25	9.06	8.72	8.53	8.22	7.97	7.95	7.78	8.48
1949	7.10	7.30	7.37										

1/ Prior to May 18, 1942, California-Japan.
Data from Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 19.- Rice, milled basis: Supply and distribution, United States, 1934-49 *

Year beginning August 1/	Supply: Carry-over 2/	Supply: Farm production	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total	Distribution: Continental U. S. disappearance: Civilian food 3/	Seed and feed	Broken rice used by brewers 4/	Total
	Million bags 5/	Million bags	Million bags	Million bags	Million bags	Million bags	Million bags	Million bags
1934	1.74	11.25	.33	13.32	7.13	.77	.03	7.93
1935	.53	11.55	.16	12.24	6.65	.89	---	7.54
1936	.84	13.78	.25	14.87	7.63	1.29	.05	8.97
1937	1.69	15.19	.11	16.99	7.64	1.09	.37	9.10
1938	1.50	15.23	.12	16.85	7.31	.93	.35	8.59
1939	2.32	15.30	.13	17.75	7.75	.96	.54	9.25
1940	2.70	15.41	.08	18.19	7.69	1.10	.51	9.30
1941	1.69	14.62	.09	16.40	7.00	1.24	.68	8.92
1942	.19	18.90	.09	19.18	7.35	1.28	.64	9.27
1943	1.49	19.48	.01	20.98	6.96	1.30	1.31	9.57
1944	1.97	20.45	---	22.42	6.33	1.28	1.52	9.13
1945	.77	20.44	.02	21.23	5.44	1.36	1.62	8.42
1946	.85	21.89	---	22.74	8.23	1.41	1.14	10.78
1947	.35	22.90	---	23.25	6.93	1.44	2.03	10.40
1948 6/	.23	25.03	---	25.26	8.36	1.44	1.71	11.51
1949 6/	1.07	26.37	---	27.44				

Year beginning August 1/	Distribution (Continued): Exports 7/: Commercial 8/	Exports 7/: USDA not military	Exports 7/: Total 9/	Shipments 7/: Commercial	Shipments 7/: USDA not military	Shipments 7/: Total 9/	Military procurement 10/	Balancing item 11/	Carry-over 2/	Civilian per capita consumption
	Million bags	Million bags	Million bags	Million bags	Million bags	Million bags	Million bags	Million bags	Million bags	Pounds
1934	1.21	0	1.21	3.14	0	3.14	---	+.51	.53	5.6
1935	.79	0	.79	2.95	0	2.95	---	+.12	.84	5.2
1936	.91	0	.91	3.00	0	3.00	---	+.30	1.69	5.9
1937	3.05	0	3.05	3.39	0	3.39	---	-.05	1.50	5.9
1938	3.33	0	3.33	3.02	0	3.02	---	-.41	2.32	5.6
1939	3.10	0	3.10	3.16	0	3.16	---	-.46	2.70	5.9
1940	3.95	---	3.95	3.31	---	3.31	---	-.06	1.69	5.8
1941	4.57	.03	4.60	2.16	.65	2.81	.20	-.32	.19	5.3
1942	2.77	1.61	4.38	.39	2.52	2.91	.82	+.31	1.49	5.6
1943	3.37	1.66	5.03	---	3.13	3.13	.80	+.48	1.97	5.4
1944	4.32	.76	5.08	---	2.56	2.56	4.04	+.84	.77	4.9
1945	4.18	2.92	7.10	2.49	.67	3.16	1.92	-.22	.85	4.0
1946	4.51	3.85	8.36	1.84	.01	1.85	.70	+.70	.35	5.8
1947	6.28	2.53	8.81	3.35	---	3.35	.44	+.02	.23	4.8
1948 6/	8.08	.69	8.77	3.32	---	3.32	.49	+.10	1.07	5.7

Data from U. S. D. A. Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Commerce, Department of National Defense, as well as from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

* Unmilled rice is converted on the basis of pounds of milled rice (heads, second heads, and screenings, excluding brewers', produced annually from 100 pounds of rough rice, converted separately for the Southern States and for California. For the 5 years ended July 1949, 100 pounds of rough rice produced an average of 66.13 pounds of such milled rice, or a 45-pound bushel produced about 29.8 pounds.

1/ Includes California on an October 1 year.
2/ Stocks on farms, in country warehouses, and in mills, and in addition includes U. S. D. A. holdings outside of mills, in million bags as follows: 1.06 in 1943, 1.79 in 1944; 0.25 in 1945, 0.37 in 1946, 0.16 in 1947, 0 in 1948 and 1949.
3/ Civilian food disappearance of commercially milled rice produced from domestic grain plus rice used on farms where grown and by custom mills for local consumption, adjusted for military procurement and use of broken rice by brewers. Thus, consumption data represent the year rice enters trade channels rather than the time of actual human consumption. In some years large stocks are held by wholesalers and retailers, while in other years such stocks are small.
4/ Rice used by brewers other than brewers' rice as such, which is not included in this table.
5/ Bag equals 100 pounds.
6/ Preliminary.
7/ Beginning with 1941, exports and shipments are on a July year. Complete figures are available for such a year, whereas they are not for an August year. Insofar as the figures for the month of July are not much different from one year to another, the use of the July year is justifiable.
8/ Includes exports of rough rice in terms of milled equivalents.
9/ Excludes shipments by military for civilian relief feeding.
10/ Procured for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement, not at time of shipment overseas.
11/ Balancing item results from drying loss, waste, and errors in data and conversions.

Table 20.- RICE (in terms of milled): World production and trade 1935-36 to 1939-40, estimated production and export supplies, 1949-50 1/

Continent and country	Estimated production 1935-36 to 1939-40	Estimated production 1949-50 2/	Apparent domestic disappearance 1936-1940	International trade: Prewar average Net imports	International trade: Prewar average Net exports	International trade: Export supplies 1950 2/
	1,000 sh. tons	1,000 sh. tons	1,000 sh. tons	1,000 sh. tons	1,000 sh. tons	1,000 sh. tons
Western Hemisphere:						
North America:						
United States	729	1,304	622	-	107	600
Mexico	59	107	50	-	9	50
Estimated total	924	1,659	1,140	332	116	660
South America:						
Brazil	971	3/	929	-	42	2
British Guiana	52	3/	35	-	17	25
Ecuador	50	3/	37	-	13	60
Others	235		328	101		30
Estimated total	1,308	2,629	1,329	101	80	117
Total Western Hemisphere	2,232	4,288	2,469	433	196	777
Asia:						
French Indo-China	5,039	4,253	3,429	-	1,610	50
Thailand	3,356	3,937	1,896	-	1,460	1,300
Burma	5,489	3,214	2,221	-	3,268	950
China	38,630	34,335	39,041	411	-	-
Japan	9,385	9,432	11,331	1,946	-	-
Korea	3,083	4/ 2,386	2,022	-	1,061	4/ 110
Taiwan	1,350	1,296	641	-	709	3/
Philippines	1,652	1,953	1,717	65	-	-
Malayan Union	427	3/	1,206	779	-	-
Indonesia	6,960	3/	7,172	212	-	-
India	22,043	24,964	(	(	-	-
Pakistan	8,542	9,214	(32,137	(1,552	-	-
Others	4,116	13,041	5,179	1,095	32	3/
Estimated total	110,072	107,850	107,992	6,060	8,140	2,740
Europe:						
Italy	550	484	382	-	168	150
Estimated total	777	805	2,053	1,446	170	150
Africa:						
Egypt	522	977	390	-	132	330
Estimated total	1,730	2,684	1,998	455	156	340
Estimated world total	115,070	115,974	114,770	8,400	8,700	4,000

1/ For countries of Asia and Africa, rough rice is converted to terms of milled at 70 percent, for other countries at 65 percent.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Unavailable.
4/ South Korea only.

Compiled in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Table 21.-Rice, rough: Acreage seeded, yield, and production, Southern States, California, and total United States, 1919-49

Year	Acreage			Average yield per acre			Production		
	Southern States	California	United States	Southern States	California	United States	Southern States	California	United States
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1919	928	155	1,083	36.2	60.0	39.6	1/33,611	9,300	42,911
1920	1,137	162	1,299	38.2	51.0	39.8	43,386	8,262	51,648
1921	855	135	990	37.4	54.0	39.7	31,984	7,290	39,274
1922	913	140	1,053	37.2	55.0	39.6	33,963	7,700	41,663
1923	768	106	874	35.9	53.5	38.0	27,567	5,671	33,238
1924	748	90	838	37.8	48.5	39.0	1/28,278	4,365	32,643
1925	750	103	853	37.6	46.6	38.7	1/28,236	4,800	33,036
1926	867	149	1,016	39.3	53.6	41.4	1/34,039	7,986	42,025
1927	867	160	1,027	41.0	56.0	43.3	1/35,537	8,960	44,497
1928	840	132	972	42.5	61.9	45.1	1/35,663	8,171	43,834
1929	765	95	860	44.2	60.2	46.0	33,815	5,719	39,534
1930	856	110	966	44.0	66.1	46.5	37,658	7,271	44,929
1931	840	125	965	43.3	66.0	46.2	36,363	8,250	44,613
1932	764	110	874	44.3	70.9	47.6	33,819	7,800	41,619
1933	690	108	798	44.5	64.0	47.2	30,739	6,912	37,651
1934	704	108	812	43.7	76.4	48.1	30,791	8,256	39,047
1935	717	100	817	44.7	74.0	48.3	32,052	7,400	39,452
1936	843	138	981	48.0	68.0	50.8	40,436	9,384	49,820
1937	967	149	1,116	45.8	61.5	47.9	44,314	9,108	53,422
1938	951	125	1,076	46.4	67.0	48.8	44,131	8,375	52,506
1939	925	120	1,045	48.7	75.0	51.7	45,062	9,000	54,062
1940	972	118	1,090	46.3	80.0	49.9	44,993	9,440	54,433
1941	1,110	153	1,263	38.7	55.0	40.6	42,908	8,415	51,323
1942	1,278	212	1,490	40.7	56.0	43.4	52,000	12,627	64,627
1943	1,280	237	1,517	39.4	61.4	42.9	50,471	14,560	65,031
1944	1,257	246	1,503	42.8	61.0	45.8	53,830	15,000	68,830
1945	1,268	239	1,507	42.8	58.2	45.2	54,235	13,915	68,150
1946	1,331	255	1,586	41.2	66.1	45.5	54,632	17,584	72,216
1947	1,453	250	1,703	41.6	71.4	46.0	60,403	17,856	78,259
1948	1,554	248	1,802	45.0	61.2	47.2	69,873	15,183	85,056
1949 2/	1,541	298	1,839	43.9	72.0	48.5	67,679	21,462	89,141

1/ Includes production in other States, in thousand bushels, as follows: 222 in 1919, 50 in 1924, 300 in 1925, 610 in 1926, 75 in 1927, and 400 in 1928.
2/ Preliminary.

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